

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

DIMINUTION OF PAUPERISM.—SOCIAL WELFARE.

THE annual return usually made about this period of the year of the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales, has just been laid before Parliament, and we announce with satisfaction that the number continues to decrease. There were in all the unions under the Poor-law Commissioners on the 1st of January:—

	Paupers of all classes.	Able-bodied Paupers.
1852	835,360	137,318
1853	799,443	126,220
Decrease on Jan. 1, 1853	35,917	11,098

Of the paupers of all classes the decrease per cent was 4.3, of able-bodied paupers 8.1. This would be gratifying if it stood alone; but our readers can scarcely require to be informed that the number of paupers of all classes, and of able-bodied paupers, was less on the 1st of January, 1852, than on the same day in 1851; and less than on the same day in 1850, when it was also less than in January, 1849. So there has been since 1848 a successive and a continual reduction in the number of paupers, and this improvement is happily still going on. As a contrast, we state the numbers on the 1st of January:—

	Paupers of all classes.	Able-bodied Paupers.
1849	940,851	201,644
1853	799,443	126,220
Decrease in four years	141,408	75,424

In the four years, then, the whole number of paupers has decreased 15 per cent, or one-sixth; and, when it is considered that many of the paupers are fatuous, or widows or orphans, this decrease may be considered very large; but in the still larger diminution of able-bodied paupers—no less than 37 per cent, or

more than one-third, which is the drying up of a large source of pauperism—lies the ground of our brightest hope. Already, since 1848, more than one-third of the pauperised labourers of England have been raised from a condition of degradation to be independent men. Instead of being housed, fed, and clothed by the public, they feed, house, and clothe themselves; and contribute, by their payments for sugar, tea, beer, spirits, &c., their quota to the public taxes. They now perform the duties, and have acquired the political rights of other citizens, which they had lost as paupers; and may exult in their new and improved condition.

We regret that this diminution of pauperism is not equally spread over all the country. In the general reduction of the last four years, the agricultural counties have shared, but not equally, with the manufacturing counties. In Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Somerset, Sussex, and Warwick, and in several of the Welsh counties, there is an actual increase of able-bodied paupers in the year 1852. This is, perhaps, the temporary consequence of a very wet autumn, which has impeded all kinds of agricultural labour. In Flint, the increase is as great as 8 per cent, which is the largest; in Gloucester, where it is least, it is 0.9 per cent. In all the other counties the decrease is considerable, being equal to 27 per cent in Lancashire; 18 per cent in Rutland, the next highest; and only 0.4 per cent in Northampton, where the decrease has been the least. The agricultural and all the counties will, however, speedily feel the advantage of the general decrease of pauperism; and the whole community cannot fail to derive great advantages from the gradual conversion of able-bodied paupers into independent and industrious men.

Such an improvement is not isolated. It is well known that the great majority of all crimes punished by the laws are crimes against property. It is pretty certain, as the facility of getting

employment and subsistence is increased—which is plain from the reduction in the number of able-bodied paupers—that the temptation to steal is lessened; and we know from the criminal returns that the number of commitments has latterly decreased very considerably. We have not yet seen the official returns for 1851 or 1852; but it strikes us that we have heard latterly much less of numerous gangs of poachers than in former years; and we believe that increase of employment, at good wages, has given a great check to poaching. At any rate, it is quite certain that the number of commitments has decreased very much since 1848; up to which time, except for the interval between 1843-47 it had continually increased. Though there are differences of opinion as to the causes of this diminution of pauperism and of crime—as the criminal laws and as the Poor-laws have not been materially altered within the period—there can be no difference as to the conclusion, that some circumstances in the social condition of the people are more powerful than harsh Poor-laws to discourage pauperism, and than severe penal laws to diminish crime.

If we were to say, with the Protectionists, that Free-trade policy has had no influence in improving the condition of the people, and that it is all due to the discovery of gold in Australia and California, that would still justify the same conclusion. The gold discoveries, if we admit that they influence the social condition of the labourer, have been more efficacious in reducing pauperism and preventing crime, than the wisest and best meant legislation. Probably, there are many other gold mines yet awaiting discovery, and working, which will have as beneficial effects as the discoveries of the mines on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Any one can see by looking at the trade returns, which are published monthly and annually, that the value of the exports last year exceeded the value of the exports of the



SAINT DAVID'S DAY (MARCH 1).—BY GEORGE THOMAS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

previous year by £2,897,947, and that the exports of 1851 exceeded still more the exports of 1850. If we go back to the year 1842, we find that between that and the year 1852 the exports have increased no less than £30,000,000. In the vast increase which has taken place within that period of the exports of metals, cottons, woollens, machinery, silks, &c., many persons at Merthyr Tydvil, and Birmingham, and Manchester, and Macclesfield, and Leeds, have found very valuable mines, from which they have extracted, year after year, increasing quantities of gold. There is a probability, according to the geologists, of the Californian and Australian gold mines being soon worked out; but there is no probability that the mines of our manufacturing districts, seated in man's own skill and industry, and increasing year by year, will ever be exhausted. Every part of society teems with valuable mines, discovered day after day by science and art; and, even on the Protectionist theory, if men be only permitted to work them, they will give a continual impulse to the progress now so happily commenced—lessening every year pauperism and crime.

A curious fact, showing the mode by which the mines seated in the skill of the people are made to yield gold, is mentioned in the American papers received on Tuesday last. There is a remarkable falling off in the first month of 1853, of immigration into New York, as compared to the corresponding month of 1852. This is partly accounted for by emigration from England being directed to Australia; but it is also justly accounted for in part by the American journalist, when he says:—

American prosperity has reacted upon the Old World, has given employment to the suffering classes, and, of course, has removed the chief inducement to leave the country of their birth. The cotton of the South, the meats and breadstuffs of the North, and the gold of California constituting the surplus wealth of the American Union, have gone to England, and have been distributed thence over the Continent. These commodities have furnished not only food and raiment to the destitute, but have opened new channels of industry which have given employment to the idle. When mankind can find work and subsistence, instinct keeps them stationary.

These remarks are confined to the United States; but we are also informed that the Brazils and various other parts of South America are yearly sending increasing quantities of wealth to Europe, and especially to England, which have been paid for by a large increase in the exports of English goods. Nobody cares much for gold for its own sake: it is chiefly valuable for what it will buy; and North and South America, with many other countries, give us, in exchange, much useful wealth equivalent to gold, but preferred to it, for the productions of Manchester and Birmingham. The yield of our mines depends, therefore, in part, on the increase of people and of wealth in the vast continent of America, and, in fact, in the whole trading world. As the people there continually increase, and as our skill increases, it becomes more productive; and human imagination cannot see any limit to that prosperity which grows as skill and population increase. A Protectionist objection to Free-trade is, that it increases the wealth of other countries; but the American journalist shows how that increase flows back on ourselves. Free-trade thus indeed confers a double blessing: it enriches all who buy and all who sell.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.

By Mrs. T. K. HERVEY.

[On the day of St. David, the Patron of Wales, the Welsh gained a victory over the English. In the battle, every man distinguished himself by wearing a leek; and the leek is still worn by Welshmen on the anniversaries of St. David, in memory of their conquest.]

It is the day of battle won,
The good St. David's Day,
When Britons chased, at set of sun,
Their Saxon foes away!
But why, where Victory weeps her gain,
Should verdure wreath the brow?
The record of the conquered slain
Should be a withered bough!

Such days are fled: Time grows too old
His out-worn sword to wield;
And braver words than e'er were told,
Show graven on his shield.
Now, round his temples bare he binds
A crown that saints might wear;
And, casting down the laurel, winds
The olive in his hair.

Now, by the leek the red rose flowers,
And hate and strife are o'er;
A better, nobler badge is ours
Than e'er St. David wore!
Each quaint device the warrior wears
The warrior's arm may nerve;—
Give me the princely brow that bears
The beautiful—"I SERVE!"

O! Love's is still the gentler yoke!—
Fools storm at heaven's gate;
But they, too, "serve"—the blind bard spoke—
"Who only stand and wait."
Old Chivalry, with lance in rest,
The soul no longer warms;
His earlier task was still the best—
To watch beside his arms.

So let us stand, and watch, and wait
God's call in this our day,
Nor force upon the old blind Fate
The wreathing of the lay.
So shall a higher, holier will
Our hearts within us nerve,
While bearing for our motto still
The beautiful—"I SERVE!"

* *Ich dien*, or "I serve," which is the motto still borne by our English Princes of Wales, was that of the King of Bohemia, who was at the Battle of Cressy. It was first adopted by Edward the Black Prince, in commemoration of that event. Historians relate that the King of Bohemia, being blind from old age, and therefore no longer able to take an active part in the engagement, yet feeling called by duty to be present on the field, ordered his horse's bridle to be tied to the horses of two knights of his train. His dead body, together with those of his two companions, was afterwards found among the slain; the three horses standing quietly by them in that order. The crest of the Bohemian King was three ostrich feathers.

St. DAVID'S DAY.—On St. David's Day (the 130th anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Welsh School, Gray's-inn-road), the children of the Ancient Britons were regaled with a substantial dinner; and afterwards proceeded to St. James's Church, Piccadilly, when prayers were read in Welsh by the Rev. E. Edwards, M.A., and a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—Some rumours floating on the surface of military society have been occupying our gossips here. It is said that a Duke of Cambridge is shortly to succeed Sir Edward Blakeney in the command of the Forces; that a battalion of the Foot Guards and the Blues are to be brought; that Colonel the Earl of Cardigan has offered to bring them over at his own expense—that the occasion of the Exhibition will be marked for a grand military display in the Phoenix-park—that the Queen is coming; and that altogether we may expect something very grand in a military point of view.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The arrival of the *mi-carême* brings a momentary return of the gaieties suspended since the Carnival; and the tailors and tapissiers, the modistes and milliners, are all at work for the ball of the *Corps Législatif*, and the other *fêtes* with which Paris proposes to keep itself in training for the Easter festivities, before entering upon the stricter exercises of the latter half of Lent. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the preparations for the public ball above alluded to; and, as experience gives wisdom, the various *désagrémens* that attended the ball of the Senate have acted as a warning, and stringent measures are being adopted to avoid the great evil of that *fête*, namely, the admission of a number of persons, more especially of the *beau sexe*, through the unjustifiable transferring of cards, whose presence in such an assembly was most objectionable. In order to prevent a recurrence of these accidents, it is intended that every person obtaining a ticket, shall give a receipt in his or her own name, and thus render himself or herself responsible for the career thereof; that on the ticket shall be inscribed the fact that the name of the bearer shall be announced on entering; while, moreover, to render assurance doubly sure, a committee of ladies shall be appointed to inspect the parties as they arrive; so that it will be indeed difficult for any unwarranted interloper to enter the precincts reserved for the veritable *invités* of the august body. Of course, however, crowd, heat, thirst, and fatigue will, as heretofore, bid defiance to these and all other rules of exclusion; and, though the ball may be more select than that of the Senate, it will probably not be one whit less exhausting. In order further to gratify the public, who, on that occasion, complained that but comparatively few of the guests could have a view of the Empress, it is arranged that two thrones shall be placed in different salons, so that their Majesties shall pass from one to the other, and dance in each.

A rumour that has long existed, and often been repressed, begins again to acquire additional force: it regards the mental condition of one of the most decided Bonapartists of the Ministry, whose conduct has on several occasions of late been, it is said, so extraordinary as to lead to the conclusion that it can proceed from but one cause. If such be indeed the case, the Bonaparte cause will lose one of its most earnest and determined supporters.

The change of temperature, so keenly felt from its succeeding so long a period of mild weather, has wholly failed to produce the favourable effect anticipated for the health of Paris. On the contrary, at no period of the winter has so much serious illness prevailed as at present. The influenza or *grippe* (know, gentle readers, that they are one and the same thing) takes most formidable proportions; and, instead of being the simple cold or cartarrh, which in our early days only required a warm foot bath, a little gruel, and an extra supply of pocket-handkerchiefs, but which in no wise hindered our usual occupations or amusements, this terrible descendant of that comparatively harmless malady seizes us by the head, by the throat, by the body, by the limb—maltreats us in every possible way—burns us with fever, makes our teeth chatter with cold shivers; and, after submitting us to a series of real, and actual, and severe suffering, leaves us weak and prostrate to meet the bitter winds of March, in every gust of which lurks a malady. Typhus fever rages with extreme violence, and frequently comes in the suite of *grippe*, so that, altogether, the sanitary condition of the centre of civilisation, *laisse beaucoup à désirer*.

Earnest and sincere are the regrets of all parties and all classes for the loss of one who, for a period of thirty-two years, has, with an energy, a *verve*, a fertility, and a success rarely equalled, laboured for their pleasure and amusement. M. Bayard, at the age of fifty-six, the author of more than two hundred pieces—all more or less successful—all marked with the same *cachet* of wit, of interest, of elegance, and of happy style and selection—has left behind him more unanimous regret, more esteem, more affectionate sympathies, and fewer jealousies than often follow any public character, for such he had become, to the grave. Essentially amiable, generous, and kind-hearted, he ever, in the midst of his own incessant labours and successes, found time and inclination to lend a willing and valuable assistance to his older *confères*, whose day was gone by, to his younger ones, whose turn was not yet arrived: not only did he afford them counsel and encouragement, but often did he bestow hours of actual labour on a piece which entered his hands weak, dull, faulty, absurd even, and came forth sparkling with wit and interest, and appeared under the one name, and for the sole benefit of the writer who had conceived only the first crude, poor, impracticable idea of it. The only claim requisite to obtain his aid was to stand in need of it; and it was ever the poorer and most helpless of his brethren that had his earliest attention. Excessive mental labour is supposed to have caused his death, which occurred at the close of a ball given by him on his daughter's birthday, where he had presided with his usual frank, joyous, and kindly hospitality. On the following morning he was to have attended the rehearsal of a new piece; he came not; and, after long waiting, a messenger was despatched to know the cause of the delay; the reason was but too soon explained—he was dead!—dead since one of the directors of the theatre, then present, had shaken hands with him at six o'clock that morning at the conclusion of the *fête*!

We predicted that the arrival of the Empress would "clear the Court" effectually. We prophesied truly: the clearing process has commenced in most vigorous guise. Two ladies of high rank—one having been, up to the period of the Emperor's marriage, a constant guest at the Elysée, the Tuileries, and of the party at Compiègne—have, we are assured on competent authority, received intimation that their presence at the Court will in future be deemed *de trop*, in consequence of certain expressions made use of by them at a late reception; while a personal favourite and *protégé* of Louis Napoleon has fallen into marked disgrace, in consequence of his active interference in behalf of one of these ladies, who had desired to obtain a place about the person of the Empress. We will not comment on the measure itself; but we may remark that the conduct and conversation of the ladies in question have long been the subject of severe criticism; and that the idea of either of them holding an official position at Court—mentioned, though never seriously contemplated—was regarded as calculated to produce the worst effect.

The Emperor presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Council of State, in which the discussion of the Budget was terminated. It is believed that the navy estimates have been reduced by four million francs, and a considerable reduction in public works has also been made.

All the prisoners arrested on February 6th have been set at liberty; all hope of establishing a case of conspiracy having been abandoned, though most of them have been called upon to find bail.

Great moderation has been shown by the French Government in meeting the views of Russia relative to the Holy Shrines. The Emperor possesses no small influence at the Papal Court, which might be turned to account whenever the question of the Pontiff's presence at the French Coronation is again agitated. The effect on the Sacred College of Austrian diplomacy is already known; and it is considered well to have a good word from a powerful friend when the moment comes to turn it to advantage. The desire to see the Pope in Paris is much stronger than any that exists with reference to the Holy Shrines. Letters from Rome are said to confirm the news of the approaching journey of the Pope to France, and of his residence at Compiègne. This journey is the great subject of conversation at Rome, and it is said there that his Holiness will remain two months in France.

The Bourse was agitated on Wednesday; and the Three per Cents., which opened at 81½ *sc.*, fell to 80½ *sc.*, on a report that the windows of the residence of the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at Vienna, had been broken by the mob.

ITALY.

Milan continues quiet. It is said that the city, which has already been mulcted in 120,000 lire (£4000), will have to pay a weekly contribution of 90,000 *li.* Among the wounded soldiers in the hospital at Milan are twenty-four who were stabbed in the back. As many of the wounds were inflicted with files ground to a point, they are particularly painful and dangerous. A proclamation has been issued by Count Gyulai that persons circulating false news and alarming reports, are to be tried by Courts-martial. Arrests still continue. The church bells are still mute.

Mazzini has published a letter, which has been elicited by Kossuth's

public disavowal of the proclamation, which appeared in our columns. Mazzini says that the original, signed by Kossuth, in his own handwriting, is in his hands. Mazzini's letter admits the active share he has had in instigating the late outbreaks in Milan. He says:—

It was sent to me by Kossuth, at my own request, during the last month of his sojourn at Kutayah, for the express purpose of being published in the case of an insurrectionary movement in Italy. It was never afterwards retracted.

When action was decided upon by heroic, though now misjudged men, and on a scale which nobody who was not concerned in the scheme has a right to measure, a very few days before the one appointed, the Directing Internal Committee thought they were entitled to print it, and they did print it, in an Italian town. The date of February was inserted, and two paragraphs, indicating, I think, the more remote date, were omitted.

AUSTRIA.

The silly resolution has been taken by the Austrian aristocracy to admit no Englishman into their houses, in consequence of the attack upon the Emperor's life. Englishmen are told:—"A handful of graceless foreigners have openly preached insurrection and assassination, and the British nation countenances them, if not their doctrines." The Austrian *Lloyd* openly defends the petty persecution, and says:—"If Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Kossuth, and Mazzini continue to enjoy the hospitality of Britons, the generous hosts cannot longer enjoy ours. We can as easily dispense with the visits of the sons of Albion as with those of the people of Ticino. The importation of English goods is not indispensable," &c. Some of our fellow-countrymen feel annoyed at being "sent to Coventry;" but the public at home will hear of the slight offered to the English nation with extreme composure and indifference. There is a rumour that the windows of the British Ambassador have been broken by the indignant mob.

The would-be regicide, Libeny, was executed on the morning of the 28th. As the city is in a state of siege, the authority of General Kempen was sufficient; and the Emperor is still in ignorance of the fate of his assassin, which has been concealed from him, at the wish of his medical men. Libeny, in his last moments, said that, being dissatisfied with the political and administrative institutions recently introduced into Hungary, "his object was to free his native country from the Imperial supremacy." The instrument employed is described as a "knife, about ten inches long, with a strong wooden handle, ground sharp on the back, so as to form a dagger." When Libeny was seized, he shouted, "*Ején* for the Free Republic, and for Kossuth!" The condemned man, who was taken to the place of execution in a light open waggon, was seated with his back to the horses. The vehicle, which also contained the confessor, the provost, and a guard, was surrounded by a detachment of mounted gendarmes, and followed by a squadron of cavalry. As he sat wrapped in a cloak, with uncovered head, composed, though deadly pale, the snow fell heavily on his long hair, which was tossed about in wild confusion by the violent and piercing cold wind. On his arrival at the gallows-tree, the lengthy document containing the sentence was read aloud to him, from beginning to end, by the provost, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the paper from being torn to pieces by the wind. The miserable man met his fate with calm courage.

The Emperor's health has excited great misgivings, and at one time rumours of mental excitement and physical prostration caused great consternation in the capital. The bulletins twice make mention of unusual and increasing warmth in the fore part of the head. The Emperor's sleep has been disturbed, and he has been by no means out of danger. It is considered imperatively necessary to guard against all mental excitement, and therefore no one is admitted into the Emperor's room excepting the medical men, Count Grine, and, as a matter of course, the Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophia (father and mother of the Emperor). The latest bulletins are:—

Feb. 26, four P.M.—His Majesty has felt considerable alleviation since the morning, as the troublesome symptoms of yesterday and the last night have not returned.

Feb. 27, one A.M.—The important alleviation made known yesterday continued during the whole evening, and his Majesty enjoyed a calm sleep of some duration.

If the public could read "improvement" instead of "alleviation," their apprehensions would be less.

The news that all the conditions exacted by Count Leiningen were agreed to by the Porte, arrived most opportunely on the Vienna Bourse, where a complete panic existed on Saturday. London was at 11½ *q.*, and Northern Railroad Shares, in the course of an hour, fell from 225 to 212; but on the arrival of news of the success of Count Leiningen's mission, they rallied to 217.

The discontent in Hungary has found vent in a formidable conspiracy within the walls of Comorn, the strongest fortress in the Austrian dominions. The agent between the political prisoners and those outside was the provost, who, it is said, was hanged six hours after his guilt came to light. In the mattress of one of the prisoners a large sum of money in ducats, and a voluminous correspondence, were found. The place was to have been set on fire in different places, and during the confusion the numerous prisoners were to have been set at liberty. It is whispered that the ramifications of the conspiracy extended to Pesth, where the Neugebäude, a large building serving the double purpose of prison and arsenal, was to have been stormed, and the arms distributed. A letter, addressed to the *Augsburg Gazette* on the 19th, says:—"All possible precautionary measures are taken. Strong detachments patrol the streets, the advanced men with muskets cocked. Numerous arrests take place. Kossuth proclamations, printed on handkerchiefs, are posted up. The cannoners stand with matches lighted near a battery in the Neugebäude, where the political prisoners are confined. An artillery company has come from Comorn, and the garrison is to be reinforced by two regiments." There was to have been an insurrection at Agram, like that at Milan. In Prague unusual symptoms of ferment have also been observed, and many persons have been arrested.

PRUSSIA.

The trial of Professor Gervinus for "exciting to treason, &c.," commenced and terminated at Mannheim on the 24th, but judgment was deferred.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin announces that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg died suddenly on Sunday morning. The Grand Duke Frederic Augustus was in his 70th year. He was father to the Queen of Greece, who, we may remark here, has given the nation hopes of a direct heir to the Crown. The Grand Duke's successor is his son, the Grand Duke Frederick Peter, who is 26 years of age, and was married in 1852 to the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

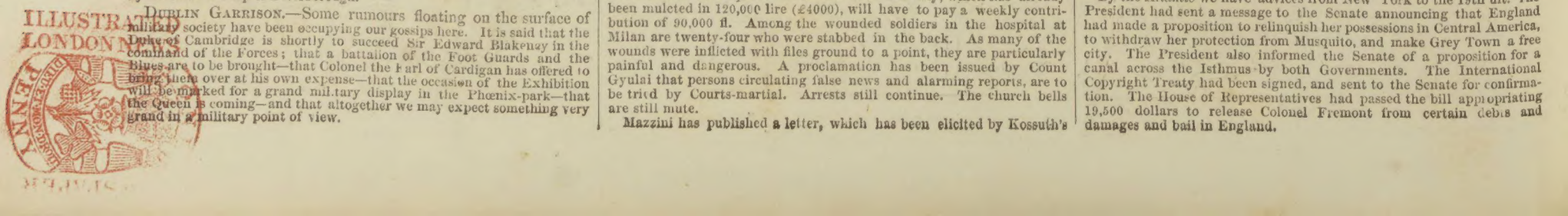
TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

We hear from Constantinople that the Turkish Ministers, yielding to the counsels of the French Ambassador, acceded to the demands of Austria, conveyed through Count Leiningen. They made reserves only on what relates to the possession of the forts of Kleck and Sutorina, insisting on this question being submitted to the decision of France and England. Count de Leiningen informed the Porte that he should take his departure, when M. de Lavalette and Colonel Rose interfered, and induced the Austrian General to wait twenty-four hours longer. The Porte eventually acceded to all the demands of Austria; and thereupon the Count left to announce the satisfactory termination of his mission at Vienna.

While these negotiations were going on, the war was renewed in Montenegro. It appears that on the 7th ult. Osman Pacha, with 6000 men, crossed the Sitnizza, and effected his purpose with a loss, as it is said, of 130 men and 50 horses. Omar Pacha, on the 8th, suffered a defeat. He had sent 500 men across the Zetta Bridge; but during the night the water rose and carried it away, and the detachment, being separated from the main corps, was obliged to surrender at discretion. During the same night Omar Pacha received an unexpected visit from 3000 Montenegrins, and the surprised Turks retreated in the greatest disorder to Spuss. The trophies of this victory consist of 500 prisoners, a considerable booty in the shape of horses, weapons, cannon, and even the military chest. The Turks had 400 killed and wounded. By this time all hostilities have no doubt ceased. In respect to Montenegro the *status quo ante bellum* has been demanded by the Austrian Government, and not the recognition of its independence, as this would place it too much in the hands of another power.

AMERICA.

By the *Atlantic* we have advices from New York to the 19th ult. The President had sent a message to the Senate announcing that England had made a proposition to relinquish her possessions in Central America, to withdraw her protection from Musquito, and make Grey Town a free city. The President also informed the Senate of a proposition for a canal across the Isthmus by both Governments. The International Copyright Treaty had been signed, and sent to the Senate for confirmation. The House of Representatives had passed the bill appropriating 19,500 dollars to release Colonel Fremont from certain debts and damages and bail in England.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Indiana*, which sailed from Cape Town on the 24th of January, brings us intelligence of the most sanguinary skirmish which has yet illustrated the gloomy annals of the Kaffir War.

General Cathcart had made an expedition into the Orange River Sovereignty, for the purpose of checking the depredations of the Basutos chief, Moshesh. The demand of the Governor was the payment in three days of ten thousand head of cattle in full of all demands of the British Government. Moshesh came to the Governor's camp, and used every argument which Kaffir diplomacy could suggest to him to avoid the demand. He did not know where to get the cattle from; the time was short and the cattle many; he had not control enough over his people to induce them to give up so large a prey. The Governor, however, was inexorable. The only relaxation he could be induced to make was that the day on which the interview took place should not be counted as one of the three. On the third day, 3500 cattle were sent in, under the care of Moshesh's son, Nehemiah, but no further payment was made within the three days, and an advance was determined on.

On the 20th of December, Moshesh fought with General Cathcart, an action which really seems to deserve the name of a battle, and to have been contested on the part of the enemy with great courage and resolution. This action took place at a spot called Thabe Bossigo. The battle lasted from sunrise till eight o'clock in the evening, and ended in the defeat of the enemy, with the loss of from 500 to 700 men, the Minié rifle, as we are told, making terrible havoc among them. On our side we lost one officer, Captain Faunce, four non-commissioned officers, and thirty-three privates killed and fifteen wounded. We took, besides, a large number of cattle, though not so many as the ten thousand we had demanded. The next day Moshesh sued for peace, and a proof of the vigorous resistance we had met with is afforded by the fact that General Cathcart was content to abate his demands, and take the number of cattle remaining in his hands in full satisfaction of the original ten thousand. As an instance, however, of the sincerity of Moshesh's submission, it is stated that the week after the battle, one of the assistant-commissioners, Mr. Owen, had an interview with that chief, who assisted him in burying the officers and soldiers killed on that occasion. General Cathcart returned to Graham's Town.

In a despatch, dated Graham's Town, January 13, and received at the Foreign-office on Monday, General Cathcart says:—

The Orange River territory is at peace, as well as the whole extent of the frontier, 400 miles of which I have traversed on my return.

And, referring to certain terms he had offered to the chief Kreili beyond the Kei, General Cathcart adds:—

These, I have no doubt, he will willingly subscribe to, and I think they will complete the final accomplishment of the task imposed on me when I assumed this command—that of the reduction of the rebellious Kaffirs and Hottentots, their complete submission, and the restoration of permanent peace and security to the colonial frontiers.

The list of casualties which accompanies the above news is long and melancholy. At Riet Fontein Lieutenant Wright was dangerously wounded in a skirmish with forty or fifty Kaffirs. Two farmers named Dupré were killed between Port Elizabeth and Somerset, and their waggons plundered. The leader of a party that went to their rescue was also killed. The same party had a few days before murdered a farmer and plundered eleven waggons. In an encounter in the Fish River Bush, five Englishmen were killed on one side and eleven Kaffirs on the other. The spirit of the Kaffirs has been by no means broken, and we rather hope, than anticipate, that the next mail will bring us intelligence of the entire submission of the enemy and the pacification of the colony.

THE WAR IN AVA.

By the Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 29th January, we have news from Burmah. The Burmese occupied the Aeng Pass with a large force. The province of Pegu had been again occupied by the Burmese. They raised the siege of the town of Pegu on the 8th and 9th of January, and marched to the defence of Schogyt, upon learning that General Steel was advancing upon that place. The Burmese have retired from Promé and from Meadami. It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old King has been deposed and driven out, and that the new King has recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace. General Godwin's despatches concerning the relief of Pegu are severely criticised. The general impression regarding the General's manoeuvres before the town is, that, notwithstanding the absence of artillery and cavalry (for which deficiency he was himself only to blame), he could have brought on a close action, in which the Burmese would have suffered severely, had it not been for the indecision he manifested in altering his plan of attack two or three times when within 400 yards of the enemy. In military circles, Major Hill's defence of Pegu is spoken of as the only brilliant exploit of the war. Fevers and diarrhoea are on the increase among our troops.

From the Presidencies, we learn that Mr. Wyatt, of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Rungpore, has been suspended for corrupt practices. The Rungpore Court has for years had the credit of being venal and corrupt. Great interest is excited by the discussions in Parliament relative to the renewal of the present charter. The feeling is said to be general among all classes, in the service as well as out of it, that the charter of the last twenty years is altogether unsuitable to the present advanced and advancing state of India; and some disappointment is likely to be expressed at the Premier's declaration, that the present system, with some modifications, will be adopted and continued in the new charter.

A letter from Hong-Kong, dated Jan. 11, announces that everything remains quiet at Canton. The reports concerning the disturbances are meagre and contradictory. From Amoy the last date is to the 6th inst. All was quiet there. The emigration of labourers was going on extensively. The emigrants were anxious to leave, and, coming from a district of sugar cultivation, they promise to be very beneficial to the West Indies.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

"Captain" Johnson was called upon his recognisances to take his trial, but did not appear, so his recognisances were estreated, and a warrant issued for his apprehension.

William Hobson Palmer, described as a botanist, was tried for manslaughter, by having administered lobelia to Charlotte Cardewell. He was acquitted, Mr. Justice Maule observing, "that it was admitted that it was customary to administer lobelia in cases of asthma, and that it was frequently attended with some good effect. There was no proof that he had administered any excessive quantity, neither did it appear that he could have had any means of knowing that her lungs were in such an inflamed state as had been represented."

Mary Ann Oldham (the nurse in Greenwich Workhouse) was acquitted, on trial, for the manslaughter of John Gaywood, a child six years old, by placing a red hot coal in his hand, the Judge observing, "he had attentively read the evidence, and it appeared to him that there was nothing in it to connect the prisoner with the death of the child. On the contrary, all the medical men stated that they could not trace the death to have any connection with the wound in the hand."

Charles Saunders (after a defence on the plea of insanity) was found "Guilty" of the murder of Mr. T. S. Toller, near Ilford, on the 8th of February last; and sentenced to be executed at Chelmsford.

In an action on a builder's account at Winchester Assizes, on Tuesday, the following written agreement was put in:—"I Hear a Gree to Build 7 Cottages—to Be Good substantial Bilt Buildings. The Bed rooms papperd and Cubberts in them all. Privies to each. Chimley pots to all chimles. Rooms each to the same sice. Money to be paid when Finishd and a Proved by Both. any thing forgotten and Nessery to done is a Gree to Do it."

CAMP ON ASCOT-HEATH.—Captain Higginson, of the Grenadier Guards, has been engaged in taking a survey of Ascot-heath, for the purpose of selecting a position for an encampment of 7000 of the household brigade and regiments of the line in May and June next. Surveys have also been made in the Great Park, Hounslow, and at Bagshot-heath, where it is intended to encamp at the same time as many regiments as can be spared from all the military stations in this country.

AMERICAN WHALING.—The operations of the American whaling fleet in the Pacific have been very successful: 275 ships had touched at the Sandwich Island group during the year. The average value of the catch to each of the whalers is estimated at 23,547 dollars. The value of the products is thus stated, as compared with 1850, which was a remarkably successful year:—

	1850	1852.
Sperm oil, barrels	15,106	17,247
Whale oil, ditto	286,495	421,585
Bone, lbs.	2,621,000	5,357,737
Value, dollars	5,468,217	8,414,017

Showing a balance in favour of 1852 of 2,945,800 dollars.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GEORGIANA, DUCHESS DOWAGER OF BEDFORD.

THIS respected lady died on the 23rd ult., at Nice, after a short illness.



Her Grace was youngest sister and co-heir of George, fifth and last Duke of Gordon; and sister also of Charlotte, late Duchess of Richmond; of Susan, late Duchess of Manchester; and of Louisa, late Marchioness Cornwallis. At the period of her decease the Duchess was in her seventy-second year. She became the second wife of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, 23rd June, 1803; and was left a widow 20th October, 1839, with seven sons and three daughters. Of the former, the survivors are Lords Wrothesley, Edward, Charles James Fox, Francis John, Cosmo George, and Alexander George; and of the latter, Lady Georgiana Elizabeth, the eldest, is wife of Charles Romilly, Esq.; and Lady Louisa Jane, the second, of the present Marquis of Abercorn. Lord John Russell and his elder brothers—Francis, Duke of Bedford, and the late Lord George William Russell, G.C.B.—were the sons of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by his first wife, the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng.

The beautiful residence of the deceased Duchess at Camden-hill has long been the resort of the fashionable world.

LADY DOHERTY.

RACHEL-SOPHIA, Lady Doherty, died, deeply lamented, at Lansdowne-crescent, on the 21st ult. Her ladyship, daughter of Jonathan-Anderson Ludford, Esq., M.D., of Warwick-park, Jamaica, derived her paternal descent from one of the oldest families in England, traceable by authentic evidence from the close of the fourteenth century; and was maternally sprung from the great Scottish house of Hay, of Rauness. She married, first, Gilbert Munro, Esq., of the Island of St. Vincent; and secondly, July 8th, 1845, Major-General Sir Richard Doherty, a descendant of the princely Irish family of O'Doherty.

CHARLES KAVANAGH, ESQ., OF BORRIS, COUNTY CARLOW.

THE Kilkenny papers of the 23rd ult., announce the death of Charles Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, from the effects of the injuries the lamented gentleman received by the accidental taking fire of his dressing-gown on the previous Sunday. Mr. Kavanagh, who had only just completed his twenty-fourth year, had recently succeeded to the family estates, by the decease of his elder brother, and was to have been married on Easter Monday to a young lady residing in the county of Meath. In ancient times, the ancestors of the Kavanaghs, of Borris, were Monarchs of all Ireland, and, at the period of the invasion of Henry II., were Kings of Leinster. The gentleman, whose death we record, was universally admitted to have been the heir and representative of the MacMorroughs, in whom the sovereignty of Leinster finally vested; and his mortal remains were consigned to the grave at the cemetery of St. Mullins, from time immemorial the burying-place of the MacMorroughs, attended by a long train of friends, tenants, and clansmen.

Mr. Kavanagh's father was the late Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., of Borris, M.P., for the county of Carlow; and his mother, who still survives, the Lady Harriet Margaret Le Poer Trench, daughter of Richard, Earl of Clancarty. The great family possessions now devolve on the deceased's only surviving brother, Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., born March 25, 1831.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SAMPSON WHISH, K.C.B., OF THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

THIS gallant and distinguished General died on the 25th ult., in Brook-street. He was born in 1787, the son of the Rev. Richard Whish, Rector of West Watton, and Vicar of Wickford, Essex. In 1804 he entered the military service of the East India Company, in the Bengal Artillery, and, after nearly fifty years' service, became a Lieutenant-General in 1851. He was present at the sieges of Mafra and Bhurtore; and, for his conduct at the latter, was given the Companionship of the Bath. The more recent events of his distinguished career were his successful siege of Mooltan, and the check he gave to the enemy at the fords of the Chenab, at Wuzerabad—a move effected against the Commander-in-Chief's orders, but all-important with reference to the protection of Lahore, and to the destruction of plans, which, once prosperous in the commencement, might have shaken our empire in India. General Whish subsequently received the thanks of Parliament, as well as of the East India Company, for "his eminent services in conducting to a successful issue the siege of the city and fort of Mooltan;" and likewise "for his indefatigable zeal and exertions at the Battle of Goojerat." Sir William married, in 1809, the daughter of George Dixon, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ANDREW PILKINGTON, K.C.B., COLONEL OF THE 20TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE decease of this veteran soldier—one of the oldest officers in the army, occurred at Catsfield-place, Sussex, on the 23rd ult. Sir Andrew served on board the Channel Fleet in 1793-4, and, in Lord Howe's action of the 1st June, received two splinter wounds. During the three following years he was in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Trinidad. In 1798 he shared in the suppression of the Irish rebellion; and in 1799 and 1805 accompanied the expeditions to the Heider. In 1814 he commanded a brigade at the reduction of the islands in Pa-samooquy Bay. In 1807-8 he acted as Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards; and from 1809 to 1815 was Deputy Adjutant-General in Nova Scotia. His commission of Lieut.-General bears date in November, 1841. In that year he obtained also the Colonelcy of the 82nd Regiment; from which he was removed to the 20th, in 1850.

Sir Andrew married a daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs.

DEATH OF DR. OVERWEG.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, at the Royal Institution, the president, Sir Roderick J. Murchison, directed attention to a bust of the lamented African traveller, Mr. Richardson, which was on the table, accompanied by two volumes descriptive of his last explorations in the interior of Africa, where he fell a victim to disease. It was most satisfactory, however, to geographers, to know that her Majesty's former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, had procured a pension for the widow of our deserving countryman. Sir Roderick then alluded feelingly to the great loss which the expedition had since suffered in the recent death of Dr. Overweg, the second of the brave triumvirate, whose attainments in geology and meteorology would, he hoped, soon be made known to the public. If anything could be more heroic and devoted than the services and travels already accomplished by this able man and his associate Barth, it was the undaunted resolution expressed by the latter to carry out (even if alone) the great objects of the expedition. Dr. Barth had started full of hope on a fresh journey from Kuka, near Lake Chad, to Timbuctu; and hoped, on his return, to set about his ultimate great purpose—a traverse of central Africa to the eastern coast. Happily, this brave man will not now be left alone; and, when joined by Dr. Vogel, of whom he (the President) had expressed so high an opinion at the last meeting, there was every reason to hope that the fresh encouragement just given to this enterprise by her Majesty's Government, would lead to results highly important in a commercial as well as a scientific sense. Dr. Barth's map of the country visited by him had been received at the Foreign Office.

WILLS.—The will of Viscount MELBOURNE, G.C.B., was proved on the 16th of February, by Baron de Mauley and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the executors. The personality is sworn under £160,000. To his Lady (formerly Countess de Mattzan) he leaves a life interest in £37,000, from family estates; also £700 a year, payable from the person holding the inheritance of the entailed estates, and in possession of Broomfield Hall and Melbourne Hall. All other freeholds and leaseholds, and the residue of the personal estate, he leaves to the Viscountess. There are a few legacies, and a sum of £200 to be distributed among certain poor cottagers. The will bears date in July, 1851.—The will of the Rev. EDWARD RICE, D.D., late Head Master of Christ's Hospital, was duly executed by him on November 6, 1849, and a codicil October 4, 1852 (his sudden death occurred on January 20, 1853). He has devised his freehold estates at Alverstoke and Wellsbourne to his eldest son, and bequeathed the claim arising from his life policy in the Equitable to his two daughters; his youngest son, being amply provided for, has a small specific bequest of a gold watch; the residue he has left to his widow. The acting executors are the Rev. John Smith, of the Mercers' School; and the Rev. William Webster, of Christ's Hospital. The personality was estimated at £2000.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—On Wednesday a very liberal supply of tickets for coals, bread, meat, and potatoes was distributed among the necessitous poor of the above parish by the rector, the Rev. Henry Hutton, and the churchwardens.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Rev. Irwin Lloyd, M.A., curate of St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town, Kingsland, was presented, on February 22nd, with a handsome dressing-case, by the members of his Bible class, "as a token of their sincere regard for the kind attention and valuable instruction which they have received from him." This is the sixth testimonial of esteem which the rev. gentleman has received within a period of three years.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. J. Glyn, M.A., to the Rural Deanery of Shaftesbury. The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., to the Rectory of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. P. Radd, M.A., to the Vicarage of Billingham, near Stockton-upon-Tees. The Rev. C. F. Booser, M.A., to the incumbency of Parkstone, near Poole. The Rev. J. Knapp, B.A., to the incumbency of St. John's Chapel, Portsea.

The Rev. J. H. Todd, fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed one of the Chaplains to His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—We cordially congratulate the Church on the selection of the Rev. John Jackson, Rector of St. James's, to fill the vacant see of Lincoln. Mr. Jackson will bring to his new and arduous office the warm and discriminating friendship of his patron, the Bishop of London, the testimony of an admiring and devoted congregation, a style of preaching singularly simple and impressive, a single-mindedness, activity, and punctuality, as proved in the duties of a large and important parish, that cannot but warrant the highest anticipations of his future career.—*Times*. Mr. Jackson's name appears in the first class "In Literis Humanioribus" in the Easter Term of 1833, along with those of Mr. Serjeant Gaselee; Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London; Mr. R. Lowe, Secretary of the Board of Control; Mr. H. Halford Vaughan, Regius Professor of Modern History, and others. In 1834, Mr. Jackson obtained the Elerton theological prize for the best essay, the subject being "The Sanctifying Influence of the Holy Ghost is indispensable to Human Salvation."

It is somewhat singular that the two last rectors of St. James's, Westminster—the Rev. J. G. Ward and the Rev. John Jackson—have become Bishop and Dean of the diocese of Lincoln.

OXFORD.—Disputations for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity will be held in the Divinity School, on the 7th and 8th of March, by the Rev. F. Metcalf, M.A., and the Rev. T. E. Espin, Fellows of Lincoln College.

THE RESPONSION LIST.—The examination for the responsions closed on Wednesday, when out of the largest number of candidates ever before known—viz., 268—250 passed their examination. Fifty-three were sent back, or, in common parlance, were plucked, and fifteen took their names off.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.—The master and fellows of this college will meet on Friday, the 18th of March, for the purpose of electing a visitor, in the place of the late right Rev. Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln. The master and fellows, by their statutes, enjoy the singular privilege of electing their own visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln, in his own right, is visitor of Lincoln and Brasenose Colleges.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—On Saturday morning the mortal remains of the Right Rev. W. G. Broughton, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, were consigned to the tomb with due solemnity in the metropolitan church of the province of Canterbury, in the presence of a vast number of persons, who flocked from all quarters to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the venerable prelate.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Nottingham on Monday last for the purpose of presiding over the election of a new Bishop of Nottingham, to succeed Dr. Hendren. It is not known, as yet, who is elected; but, among others named, are the Very Rev. Canon Cheadle, Canon Waterworth (of Newark), Dr. Manning, and Drs. Moore and Weedall (of Birmingham).

A BURMESE STOCKADE.

THE latest advices from the seat of war inform us that Major Maling, who was observing the Burmese force in the Aeng Pass, was making every effort to occupy the enemy's attention until reinforcements arrive, which will enable him to force it. The strength of the Burmese stockades was well known to our troops when the war broke out; and some anxiety existed as to the success of our storming parties against posts which in a military point of view are capable of making a very formidable defence. One of the strongest of these stockades will have to be encountered by Major Maling and his troops.

The Burmese force occupying the Aeng Pass is stockaded on a ridge said to be 4900 feet in height, the only ascent to which is along a narrow spur completely commanded by the fire of the stockade, and with precipices and dense jungles on each side. The Burmese have two guns in position, and are expecting nine more. Their position is impregnable except by shelling. Major Maling made an attempt to turn it, but after two days' efforts he found the jungle too dense to be penetrable. Meanwhile his little force is suffering very severely from jungle fever. The Governor-General is, however, shortly expected at Arracan, and will doubtless despatch the artillery that Major Maling requires.

The following description of a Burmese stockade (which we accompany with a sketch of the stockade at Martaban, by an officer of the Indian army) will be read with interest at the present moment:—

Conceive a row of upright timbers extending for miles, as they do round the entire place, except in parts of the north and east sides, each timber fit to be the mainmast of a ship, these timbers three deep, and so close to each other, that a walking-stick could not be passed between; behind these upright timbers is a row of horizontal ones, laid one above another; and behind all is a bank of earth twenty-four feet broad on the top, and forty-five feet at the base; the height of the top of the uprights, from the bottom of the ditch in which they are deeply planted, is generally fourteen feet. The upper part of the ditch, and that nearest the stockade, is filled with a most formidable *abatis*, in the shape of the pointed branches of trees, stuck firmly into the earth, and pointing outwards; beyond this is the deep part of the ditch, which, in the rains, is of course filled with water. The upright timbers are strengthened with connecting planks, the ends of which are inserted on their tops, the other end of the plank being similarly secured by strong wooden pins in the bank inside. They are of such enormous, massive thickness, that firing at the face of a stockade would be a throwing away of powder.

THE LATE FRAMJEE COWASJEE, ESQ., OF BOMBAY.

THE subject of the present brief sketch was, in many respects, a most remarkable man. Born and educated in the strictest principles of one of the most peculiar sects of India—the Parsees, or Fire-Worshippers—he nevertheless so far subdued the prejudices by which he was surrounded as to become one of the brightest ornaments of the sphere in which he moved. The late Framjee Cowasjee, whose recent decease is deeply regretted both by the European and native community of Bombay, belonged to the family of Banajee, which, with that of Wadia and Dadysett, have long been celebrated for their wealth and commercial enterprise, as well as, for their charity and benevolence. Although Framjee Cowasjee Banajee was not rich, he possessed, in an extraordinary degree, a zeal for urging forward any means proposed for the mental culture and improvement of his countrymen. From the earliest moment, when the genius of Mr. Elphinstone endeavoured to move the upper classes of the natives to take measures for the introduction of national education, Framjee Cowasjee became a most active promoter of this praiseworthy object. He was an original member of the Elphinstone Institution; and it was only the increasing infirmities of age which induced him to retire from being their representative, a post of honour to which he was always unanimously elected. Framjee Cowasjee was the first Parsee gentleman who disentangled himself from the thralldom of his sect, and educated the females of his family. Who can foresee the incalculable amount of good which may result from this one circumstance? As a Justice (for Framjee Cowasjee was one of the twelve natives who first held the Commission of the Peace) he was conspicuous for his independence and impartiality. With the assistance of his brothers, he raised a Fire Temple, in order to facilitate the worship of the Deity after the manner of their fathers; also the Tower of Silence, to be a receptacle for the body after death. These two buildings cost two lacs of rupees; and remain as memorials of the respect he entertained for the usages of his ancient religion. But this excellent man was no bigot. To the best of his ability he lent a helping hand to all, whether members of his own fraternity or otherwise. The Dhobees tank, and the reservoir on the Obelisk-road, filled with water from an estate in Girgaum, the produce of which he reserved so as to ensure a constant supply, are monuments of his liberality.

In order to perpetuate the memory of a man so distinguished for his social virtues, it has been proposed to establish a museum bearing his name. All classes have expressed a wish to assist in the undertaking; and amongst the list of subscribers may be seen Englishmen, Mussulmen, Hindoos, and Parsees. It has been resolved—

That the funds should be set apart for the establishment of an annual

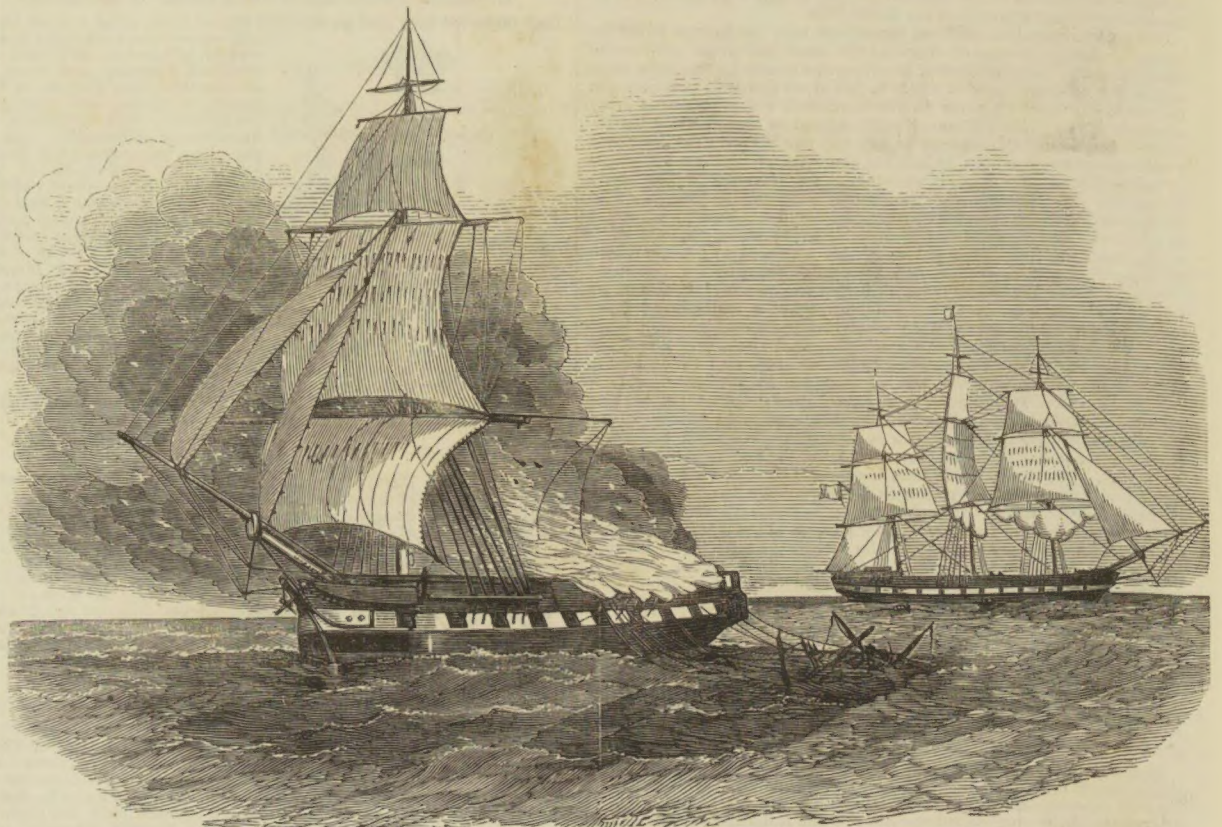
prize in connexion with the Elphinstone Institution, to be called the Framjee Cowasjee Prize, to be awarded annually to the best essay in the vernacular languages, on any subject proposed by the professors of the institution. To give equal advantages to the Hindoos as well as the Parsees, students as well as ex-students of both these castes shall have a right to compete, and the prize to be given to the best essay in Goozrathee or Marathee every other year.

At a meeting of the friends of the late Framjee Cowasjee, at the Elphinstone Institution, to consider the best mode of applying the sums which have been raised to perpetuate his memory, the chair was filled by P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., who proceeded at great length to dwell upon the many good qualities of his lamented friend, with whom he had been acquainted for upwards of thirty years. He read an extract from the report of the Board of Education, notifying to Government Framjee's resignation of his seat at the Board, and also the epy of Government. We copy a portion of the latter,



THE LATE FRAMJEE COWASJEE, OF BOMBAY.

contained in Mr. Secretary Lumsden's letter:—"In conclusion, I am instructed to observe that the tribute which the Board have paid to the late Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., has been very properly rendered on this occasion to an excellent and deserving man. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity again to express the high opinion entertained by himself and his predecessors of the worth of the deceased, as one who perceived that he could best serve his country by encouraging education, and who acted up to his persuasion." The chairman, resuming his address, said:—"This is the first instance that has been known in which persons of all classes and denominations (Natives and Europeans) have come forward to raise a posthumous testimonial in honour of a native of this Presidency." Professor Patton detailed at great length his views upon the mode of applying the funds already raised, which will be best explained by the resolution intrusted to him. It is as follows:—



BURNING OF THE SHIP "BRITISH MERCHANT," ON HER PASSAGE FROM COCHIN TO LONDON.

That the funds which have been already collected, and such others as may be subsequently added, be appropriated to the formation of a Museum in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society; and that the meeting unite with them in requesting Government to erect a building, to contain a lecture-room, a laboratory, museum of arts and industry, and library, and to permit the building to be called the "Framjee Cowasjee Institute."

The Hon. Sir Erskine Perry seconded this resolution, and, in an exceedingly appropriate speech, bore ample testimony to the many excellent virtues of Framjee Cowasjee.

Several other speeches and resolutions followed, and the meeting terminated.

Framjee Cowasjee was eighty years of age when he died; he leaves a widow and numerous relations to lament his loss.

The accompanying Engraving is from a lithograph published in Bombay, and is considered an excellent likeness of Framjee Cowasjee.

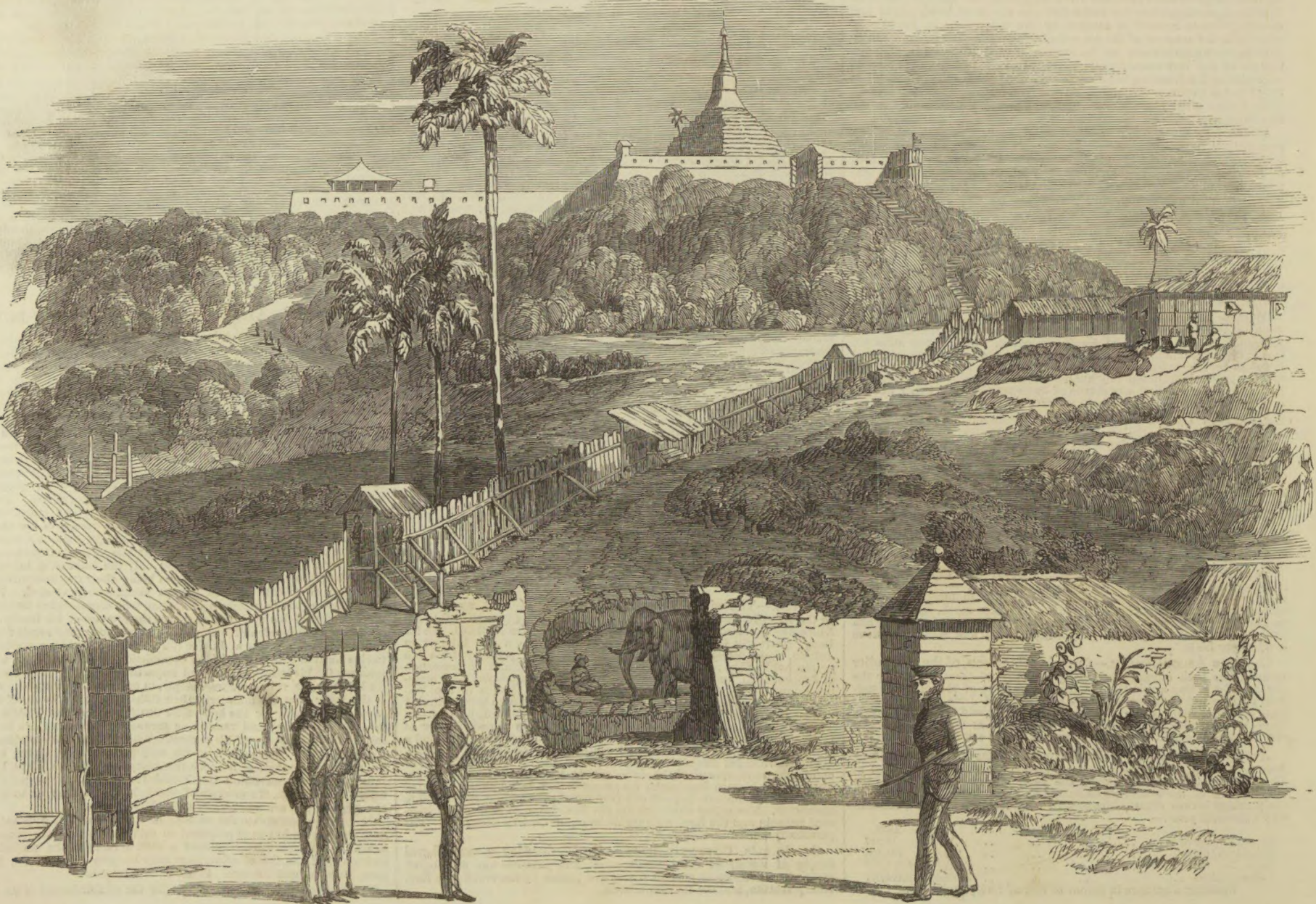
BURNING OF THE SHIP "BRITISH MERCHANT."

INTELLIGENCE has just been received of the loss of the ship *British Merchant*, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Anderson, master), on her passage from Cochin for London, with a cargo of oil, coir-fibre, pepper, &c., on the 17th of January, in lat. 16 23 S., lon. 5 2 W. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:—

On the 11th of January, in lat. 24 32 S., lon. 5 13 E., about 4.30 A.M., smoke was first perceived issuing from the hold into the cabin. All hands were called, the half-deck hatches were taken off, and some bags of pepper removed, when the smoke rose in suffocating volumes from the hatchway. A great quantity of water was hove down the hatchway,

to no advantage, as the smoke continued to increase. The half-deck hatches were forthwith battened down again, subsequently the companion skylight, and every aperture where air could pass, and the deck kept constantly wet with water, to keep the fire down. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th, the fire evidently gaining strength below the decks, the smoke continued to burst from the ship's side; the water from the tank below became quite hot, and the planks of the deck rose in places three-quarters of an inch above each other, the oakum having been burnt out of almost all the seams of the port side of the quarter-deck. Meanwhile the fire was hourly gaining strength, and all labour appeared in vain. On the 15th and 16th the fire increased rapidly. On the 17th, at daylight, the smoke rose through the waterways, quarter-deck, and all over the ship's sides, in large quantities. At ten A.M. the fire appeared through the water-ways and part of the deck, but it was still kept down by an increased supply of water. At this time, the boats were got over the side in readiness. About eleven A.M. a ship providentially hove in sight promptly bore down, and proved to be the *Roxburgh Castle*, Hight, from Port Phillip, for London, who immediately sent two boats. About noon part of the *British Merchant* gave way. The flames, flying upwards forced the master and crew into the boats, without saving anything belonging to them: they were, however, fortunately received on board the *Roxburgh Castle*. In about half an hour after leaving the *British Merchant*, the mizen-mast went over the side; and, about twenty minutes afterwards, the mainmast. The ship had burned down nearly to the water's edge abaft, and in a solid body of fire as far forward as the fore-hatchway, when Captain Hight, of the *Roxburgh Castle*, bore away at three P.M.: St. Helena bearing about N.W., distant about sixty miles.

Captain Anderson bears grateful testimony to the kind and considerate treatment received by him on board the *Roxburgh Castle*, from Captain Hight, his officers, and passengers.



THE BURMESE WAR.—TEMPORARY STOCKADE, MARTABAN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN PATEY, R.N., LATE HEAD EMIGRATION OFFICER AT LIVERPOOL.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO CAPT. PATEY, R.N.

THE Liverpool merchants trading to Australia have just testified their sense of the valuable services rendered to the emigration trade of the above port by Captain Patey, by presenting him with three pieces of silver plate, manufactured by Mr. Mayer, silversmith, Lord-street. First, is a large centre table ornament, in the form of an oak tree, upon a tripod base, whereon stands a female figure, holding a wreath of oak, which she is about to carry away; indicative of the movement of emigration, and the planting of a branch of the old family stock in the new colony. Next is a Claret Jug, of an elegant form, and very richly chased, in high relief, with four compartments, containing emblematic designs of the four seasons, with their characteristic accompaniments of fire, air, earth, and water; and the third piece is a large waiter, the border of it composed of vine leaves and grapes. On each of the pieces is engraved the arms of Captain Patey; and the centre-piece bears on the front of the base a view of George's Pier, on the River Mersey, with the great Landing-stage; and at a distance from it is an emigrant vessel ready for sea, lying in the river, towards which a boat is near-

accustomed to boast of their mercantile marine, that they imagined it impossible for Brother Jonathan to outrun their swiftest vessels: but others took a more liberal and practical view of the subject; and, instead of complaining, set themselves right manfully to the task of meeting the Americans by fair and honourable competition. Availing themselves of the superior advantages of a new model, known by the name of the "Aberdeen build," the invention of Messrs. J. and W. Hall, shipbuilders there, several owners both in London and Liverpool, together with one or two local owners of spirit and enterprise, had a number of these clippers built, and put into the trade; and, so far as experience yet goes, they have had no reason to regret having entered on this generous rivalry. But, while the passage to China has thus been greatly shortened, and teas are now brought from Shanghai in ninety-eight days, instead of four or five months, which used to be the ordinary length of the voyage, it was still felt that the Americans had a great advantage in the large size of their clippers, some of them being double the registered tonnage of the largest of the British ships. To meet this objection, the Messrs. Hall resolved to lay down a clipper of larger size and finer

ing, filled with passengers about to embark; one of the other sides contains the following inscription:—

Presented to
Charles George Edward Patey, Esquire,
Captain Royal Navy,
Head Emigration-officer at
Liverpool,
from the Shipowners connected with
Australian Emigration
at that Port.

The Plate was accompanied by an address, engrossed upon vellum, and signed by the Liverpool merchants, testifying to the firm and impartial spirit in which Capt. Patey has carried out the requirements of the Legislature for the comfort and safety of the emigrants, as well as the desire he has always evinced to prevent unnecessary trouble or delay to the shipowner. "We cannot but feel (continues the address) that the circumstances under which you have had to exercise your duties, as chief of the Government Emigration Department at this port, have been attended with peculiar difficulty, calling for the exercise of qualities which it has been your good fortune to possess in an eminent degree, and which necessarily makes us regret your leaving us at so important a time, although the command of so fine a frigate as the *Amphion*, to which you have been appointed, is no doubt a subject for our united congratulations."

The Plate, with the address, enclosed in an oak chest, has been forwarded to Captain Patey, on board H.M.S. *Amphion*, at Sheerness. The Captain has, in a well-graced letter, acknowledged the munificent gift, which he admires as well for its intrinsic value as being commemorative of his connection with the shipowners of the great and influential port of Liverpool.

THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER
"CAIRNGORM."

THIS new vessel is stated to be the finest specimen of the clipper build yet produced in Scotland; and is offered as a match for any American clipper now in the China trade. It will be recollected that, when the sailing qualities of the Oriental and other American clippers, whose voyages from China to London introducing a new era in the history of the London and China trade, were first recorded, some of the British shipowners were very much displeased. They had so long been

ines than had been previously built in Scotland; and to construct her so that any purchaser might challenge in good faith the fastest of the American fleet. This vessel was brought under the notice of the house of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., through the enterprising commander of their *Stornoway* clipper, Mr. Robertson, and purchased for them to bring home the new teas. She has been launched under the name of the *Cairngorm*; and she sailed from Aberdeen on the 24th ult., for London. The vessel has been greatly admired by judges as perfect in symmetry and workmanship. Her dimensions are—Length of keel, 185 feet; length on deck, 215 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; extreme breadth, 36½ feet; and she measures 1250 tons old, or 938 tons by the new system of measurement. She has a great rise of floor, hollowed in the cross section from end to end; and is drawn out so fine, both fore and aft, that her sailing qualities cannot but be of the highest order. The main deck beams and half of the hold beams are all of patent iron, thus adding considerably to her capacity for stowage. She has a light poop, but no fore-castle; and her cabins are being fitted up in the most tasteful style.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. ROBERT LOWE, M.P. FOR KIDDERMINSTER.

MR. ROBERT LOWE, M.P. for Kidderminster, and Joint Secretary to the Board of Control, presents a remarkable instance of Parliamentary success and its results. He was returned to Parliament in July, 1852; addressed the House, on the "Courts of Law (Ireland) Bill," for the first time, on the 29th of November; for the second time, on "Limited Liability and the Law of Partnership," on the 7th of December (on both occasions briefly, but with marked success); and, for the third time, on the 13th of December, in opposition to Mr. Disraeli's Budget; when he

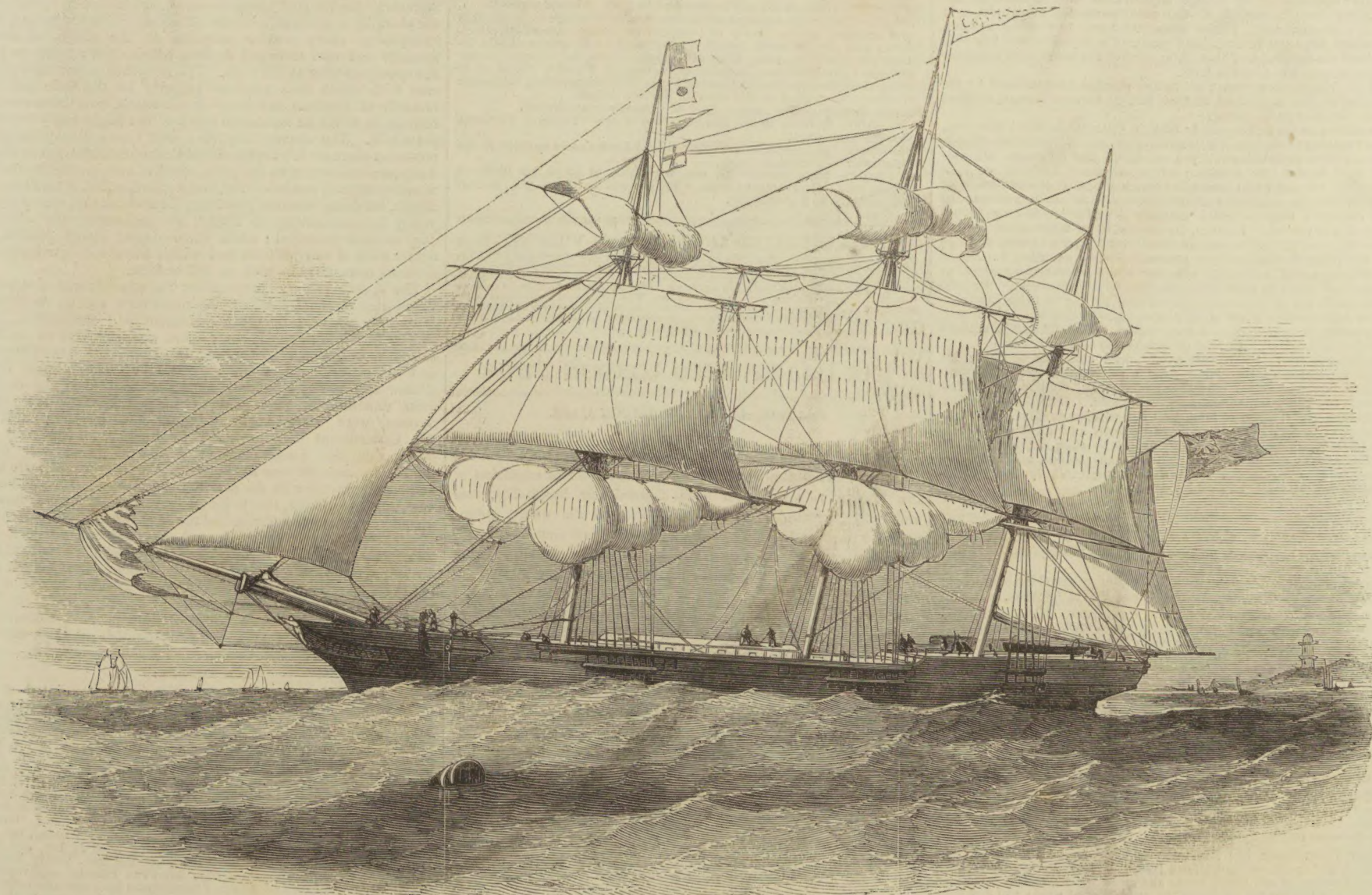


MR. LOWE, M.P. FOR KIDDERMINSTER.

achieved a signal triumph—receiving not only the compliments of the most distinguished men on both sides of the House, but had the honour of a large space in the reply of the brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the 27th Jan. Mr. Lowe was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control. This success, achieved by a man whose claims are based upon neither wealth nor aristocratic connexions, has not been won without long and hard probation. Mr. Lowe's reputation dates from successful career at a public school, and at the University.

Mr. Lowe is the son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts (who was the subject to a series of virulent attacks in Cobbett's *Register*, in consequence of his having originated in his own parish the principle of Poor-law administration, since adopted by the Poor-law



THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER "CAIRNGORM."

Commissioners for the whole kingdom), by Ellen, second daughter of the Rev. Reginald Pynder, rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire.

The subject of our memoir was born at Bingham, Notts, 1811, educated at Winchester, and University College, Oxford, where he was a contemporary of the Duke of Newcastle, Messrs. Gladstone, Cardwell, Sidney Herbert, Roundell Palmer, and others who have since distinguished themselves in various walks of life. At the Union Debating Society he was one of the most vehement and successful orators on the Liberal side. In 1833, being then in his twenty-second year, he took his degree, standing first class in Classics, and second class Mathematics. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen—the wealthiest college in the University; celebrated for its gardens, its deer park, and other luxuries for resident Fellows, with great prizes in store for those who, adopting the Church as their profession, are content to wait their turn, in luxurious, lettered ease, until one of the many good livings in the gift of the College falls vacant. The indolent College Don was not the choice of the future senator. In 1836 resigned his Fellowship, and married Georgiana, second daughter of late George Orrell, Esq., of Aigburth House, near Liverpool. After obtaining a high reputation in Oxford as a private tutor, in 1842 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn; and, in the same year, sailed for Australia—a step which most of his friends considered a great mistake. By a curious coincidence, the ship in which he sailed carried out the act of Parliament creating the Representative Assembly for New South Wales, in which he was destined to play an important part. This Representative Assembly, or Legislative Council, which consisted of twenty-one elected, and 12 members nominated by the Governor, superseded a despotic rule which had necessarily prevailed so long as New South Wales was a mere convict colony. Mr. Lowe commenced practice at Colonial bar, and early attained a lucrative practice as an advocate, and as a chamber counsel.

In October 1843, the Governor, the late Sir George Gipps, nominated him one of the Legislative Council. In the same year he was a member, and took a large share in drawing the report of the committee "on the Land Question," a question which ever since Mr. Gibbon Wakefield succeeded in inflicting his system of "protection to landed capital against labour" in Australia, has been the ceaseless cause of discord between the colonists, their Governors, and the Home Government. But his first important work was the Committee on Education, of which, as chairman, he drew the report, a remarkable document, well worth the study of educators in all countries in which great diversity of religious opinion prevails. Before Mr. Lowe's time education seems to have been chiefly valued in New South Wales, as a means of proselytism. One-half of the colony professed the tenets of the Church of England, one-fourth were Roman Catholics, and the rest were chiefly Wesleyan Methodists and English and Scotch Presbyterians. According to the system patronised by the Lord Bishop and the Roman Catholic Archbishop, either there were no public schools, or there were four. No sooner did any one individual set up a school in a village of fifty families than three other religious bodies followed the example, all claiming aid from the Government funds. At Camden (the village where vine culture was first commenced), there were three schools, none of which had more than twenty scholars. Mr. Lowe's committee reported in favour of what is known as Lord Stanley's, or the Irish National System, with well-trained masters, under the control of an unpaid board, with a paid secretary. The execution of this rational and truly Christian scheme was deferred, and temporarily defeated by a union of the bigots of all sects and parties. But it has since formed the basis of the educational system adopted in every part of Australia, except the city of Sydney.

In the latter end of 1844, finding it impossible to yield that passive obedience to the views of the Governor which was expected from a nominee, Mr. Lowe resigned his seat in the Council, feeling, to use his own words, "a repugnance to vote systematically against the person to whom he owed his seat, and being firmly determined not to injure the country from which he held it."

In April, 1845, he was elected for the counties of St. Vincent and Auckland, on the first vacancy that had occurred in the Council. The following year was occupied with a Parliamentary struggle of as much importance to the new-born liberties of New South Wales as our contest with Charles I. on the subject of ship-money. Sir George Gipps claimed, by virtue of Royal prerogative, to levy what rents and fines he pleased for the occupation of Crown-lands. The squatters resisted this taxation without representation, and found an able, vehement ally, in the Legislative Council, in the press, and at public meetings, in Robert Lowe. The history of this and several other contests with the able, eloquent, despotic Governor Gipps, will be found fully detailed in the historical section of Sidney's "Three Colonies of Australia."

In 1846 Sir George Gipps retired, and was succeeded by the present Governor-General, Sir Charles Fitzroy, when the attempt to deprive the colonists of their lately-bestowed liberties was abandoned; but when Robert Lowe no longer found it necessary to oppose the high prerogative principles of the Governor, he became involved in a not less arduous contest with his late allies, the squatters, who, having escaped from the arbitrary taxation of Sir George Gipps, were then desirous of appropriating the fee simple of the vast territories they held, and hold, at a nominal rent. Hence arose the Land Committee of 1847, over which Mr. Lowe presided, and prepared a report which has ever since been the text-book of those who, against the monopolist squatting interest, support free-trade in land.

In 1848, having been thrown out in the election for Auckland by the opposition of the Emancipist faction, Mr. Lowe was elected, without canvass, for the city of Sydney. In addition to the active part he took in Colonial political struggles, and in exposing the administrative abuses of the Colonial Government, Mr. Lowe distinguished himself as a successful law reformer. He proposed and carried the abolition of imprisonment for debt on final process. In a country like Australia, where property consists chiefly of live stock, and the continuous service of servants is not to be depended on, to commit a man to prison virtually deprives his creditors of all chance of a dividend. In 1849, he succeeded in substituting for the tedious delays of bill and answer in the Colonial Equity Courts, the more rapid and effective Common Law proceedings on application for a rule nisi, which proved extremely effective where executors, trustees, or partners had money in their hands claimed by the plaintiffs. He also devised a Board of Examiners (appointed by the Colonial Judges), who are authorised to admit gentlemen of good character to the Bar, after passing an examination in law, classics, and mathematics, without proceeding to England. In 1850 he returned to England.

Mr. Lowe is above the middle height, well knit, and upright; his features (of which our Engraving, from a miniature taken at Oxford, conveys a very exact idea) are rather feminine, and rendered singular by a delicate fresh complexion and snow-white hair. His voice is so clear and distinct, that it seems to fill a great hall without an effort. His ordinary style of oratory is level, easy, and perfectly natural, like good talking. His colonial speeches are distinguished by close argument, felicitous illustrations and quotations; ridicule and sarcasm being powerful weapons in his calm hands; but, in denouncing fraud, tyranny, or injustice, he can be terrible in vehement invective.

Viscount ELMLEY, eldest son of Earl Beauchamp, has been elected, without opposition, member of Parliament for West Worcestershire.

MR. PICKERING has been appointed Recorder of Pontefract, in the room of Mr. Boothby, appointed Judge at Adelaide.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—These committees have continued their labours, and with the results as follow:—*Clitheroe*: Mr. Matthew Wilson is rejected, and the election void. *Bridgworth*: Sir R. Pigot unduly elected. *Cambridge*: Mr. K. Macanlay, and Mr. J. H. Astell, both unduly elected, and a great many cases of bribery and corruption proved against the electors. *Frome*: The Hon. Col. Edward Boyle has been unduly elected, he being Secretary to the order of St. Patrick.

NEW ELECTIONS.—*Blackburn*.—Mr. W. Hornby is spoken of in the Tory interest, and Lord Duncan and Mr. Fielden (son of the late Sir W. Fielden), as likely to offer in the Liberal interest. *Clitheroe*.—Richard Fort, Esq., of Read Hall, Lancashire (late a director of the East Lancashire Railway), is spoken of as a candidate in the Liberal interest for this borough.

DRAFTS FOR EMBARKATION COUNTERMANDED.—The drafts ordered to embark for the West Indies have been ordered to be detained, in hopes that the yellow fever, which has proved so fatal of late, may have the more effectually subsided.

NEW DOCKS.—A bill has been ordered to be brought in, entitled "A Bill to amend the Victoria Dock Act, 1850, and for authorising the construction of additional Docks and other Works, and for other purposes." The bill has for its object the extension of works and construction of new docks with entrance from the Thames, on the north side, between Bow Creek and Gallions Reach, with power to hold lands for warehouses, extension of time for purchasing and completing works, and other matters.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 6.—Fourth Sunday in Lent. Michael Angelo b. 1474.
MONDAY, 7.—Bank of England virtually stopped payment, 1797.
TUESDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Reform Bill introduced to House of Commons, 1831.
THURSDAY, 10.—Sir Hugh Myddelton died, 1589.
FRIDAY, 11.—Napoleon married to Marie Louise, 1810.
SATURDAY, 12.—Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 35	0 15	0 45	1 15	1 40	2 0	2 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M., Bury, will find a Portrait and Memoir of Mr. F. Peel, M.P., in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 370.
W. J. S., Dalton.—See "Short-Short Hand," lately published.
H. H., Warrington, should apply to the Master-General of the Ordnance.
PRICES.—We scarcely think the crypt in Leadenhall-street worth re-engraving; that which appeared in our journal for Feb. 19 has long been known.

H. R. W., Fernley; and A. D.—The population of Glasgow, by the census of 1851, is 333,657; of Manchester, 228,437; of Liverpool, 255,055.
SPANISH FOWL, Playford.—See a work on Poultry, just published by Orr and Co.

Translation from the German, by M. R.—Declined.
AN AMATEUR should apply, respecting the admission of his painting, to the secretary of the society.

C. B. F., Dundee.—See the "Biographical and Historical Dictionary" of Eminent Living Musicians, 2 vols. Second Edition, 1827.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The hackneyed quotation, "When Greek meets Greek," is from Nat. Lee's play of "Alexander the Great."

S. H.—We believe Louis Napoleon to have been sworn a special constable in London on the memorable 10th of April, 1848.

I. M., Wantage.—German-silver coated with silver, by the electro process, is generally acknowledged to be the most durable of this class of inventions.

W. L. W., Newcastle.—A Report of the trial of Caroline, Queen of George IV., in 8vo, may be purchased for a small sum.

W. R. B., Ipswich.—The "Northumberland Life-boat Report" may be had of Clowes and Sons, 14, Charing-cross.

E. M. A. H. should address his inquiry respecting the Great Telescope to the Rev. Mr. Craig, Wandsworth-common.

M. P. W.—In 1798 a French force landed, from three frigates, under General Humbert, at Killala, and were joined by Irish insurgents, but were defeated, with great slaughter. In 1804 Bonaparte made the grand demonstration of the Boulogne flotilla, but is supposed never to have seriously intended invading England.

ESTAFETTE, Clifton.—The first number of the *Times* newspaper appeared Jan. 1, 1788.

A. S.—See "Baines' History of the Cotton Manufacture."

INQUIRER, Aberystwith, had better inquire of the Solicitor of Stamps, Somerset-house.

M. may purchase a recent map of Australia for a few pence, of Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

W. W., Glasgow.—Declined.

E. S., Edson.—A "Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson" was published in 1806, by Dr. Beatty, surgeon to the *Victory*, in the battle of Trafalgar.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.—The dirge "Mourn for the mighty Dead" is in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 352.

N. L. O.—The ill-fated *President* steam-ship left New York in March, 1841.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The "Beggars' Petition" ("Pity the sorrows") was written by the Rev. T. Moss, minister of Brierly-hill and Trentham, Staffordshire.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxx, p. 41.

A HATER OF HEATHENISM, Glasgow, will find a good account of Jugger-naut in Stoeculer's "Oriental Interpreter," page 112.

A CONSTANT READER.—St. George's-hall was designed by the late Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, son of James Elmes, author of the "Life of Sir Christopher Wren."

JOHN JAMES, Nottingham.—The ballad of "Auld Robin Gray" was written by Lady Anne Barnard, about 1771, at Balcarres-house, Fife-shire; the lady kept the secret of its authorship for fifty years, when she acknowledged it in a letter to Sir Walter Scott.

L. V.—S. T. Coleridge, "poet, philosopher, theologian," died at Highgate in 1834, and is buried in the New Church, which contains a touching inscription to his memory.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The battle of Fontenoy was fought April 30, 1745, near Tournay, between the French, under Count Saxe, and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians, commanded by the Duke of Cumberland.

S. H. M., Smyrna.—We cannot regulate the surcharges made in Austria.

A CORRESPONDENT FROM BATH.—The first husband's name being used, the prefix "Hon." is permitted, by the courtesies of society, to be retained after a second marriage; but the second husband's name must not be added.

H. R.—"Qui cap't captivum"—"He who takes is taken," i.e. "The biter's bit."

A CONSTANT READER.—Lady Sutton died in 1842. Three daughters.

J. W. C.—Precedence amongst diplomatic agents is regulated by the 17th Act annexed to the Treaty of Congress at Vienna, signed 9th June, 1815; and the Protocol, No. 45, signed at the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle, 21st Nov., 1818. Under these regulations, the following is the order:—1. Ambassadors, Legates, or Nuncios; 2. Envoys, Ministers, or other persons accredited to Sovereigns; 3. Ministers resident; 4. Chargés d'Affaires accredited to Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

MABEL BERTHA.—The present Earl of Lonsdale is unmarried.

X. L.—Apply by letter to Mr. Burke, author of the "Peerage," 13, Great Marlborough-street.

COLUMBUS.—The descendants of the only child are clearly entitled to the quartering of Farthing.

AN OXFORD SUBSCRIBER.—No one is entitled to adopt his mother's family crest. The mother's arms, when she was an heiress or co-heiress can be taken as a quartering.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES,

from the Commencement (May 11th, 1842) to December 31st, 1852, consisting of TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents.—Price of the Complete Set, bound in strong paper, for exportation, 41s. 10s.; bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, 41s. 10s. Any single Volume can be had separately. Price of Volume L. cloth, 21s.; L. to XVII., 18s. each; XVIII., 21s.; XIX., 25s.; XX., 18s.; XXI., 21s.; or in Paper Covers, at 5s. per Volume less. The price of a Single Back Number a month after the date of publication, is 1s. Covers for Binding the Volumes, 2s. 6d. Reading Cases, 2s. Portfolios, 4s. A liberal discount to Merchants and Shippers.—Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

LORD PALMERSTON'S short, pithy, and peremptory reply to Lord Dudley Stuart on the question of the extradition or expulsion of the foreign refugees who have claimed our hospitality, was eminently characteristic of the man—and, on the whole, appropriate to the occasion. The stern and categorical simplicity of his Lordship's style reminds one of a Wellington despatch. There had been no demand for expulsion made by foreign Powers: if there should be such a demand, it would be met by "firm and decided refusal." The Government of this country had no authority to expel foreigners, except "on considerations affecting the internal safety of this country." At the same time, he appealed, first, to the honour of the refugees, not to make the land a hot-bed for foreign intrigue; and finally hinted, that, if this appeal were disregarded, there were still an international and a common law in England.

This speech we take to have been at once firm in its character, sound in its logic, and admirably adapted as a warning hint to foreign Powers not to put themselves to unnecessary trouble. If it be thought that the first portion is somewhat off-hand and presuming in its tone, it will also be acknowledged that the latter sentences counterbalance those defects. In these a nice line of argument is hinted at, rather than developed; but, in reality, this forms the pith and soul of the question. An offence, by every code of international law, committed in one country against its legal system, is not considered as an offence in another country, unless specially agreed to the contrary. The French and Austrian Governments may look upon Louis Blanc, Kos-

suth, and Mazzini as criminals to their respective systems. With that we have no concern. They are not in our eyes criminals to our system, with which alone we have to deal, and therefore we refuse to order out foreigners who have done nothing contrary to our laws, to deserve it. But conspiring and plotting insurrection against a foreign Power in England is an offence against the international and the common law, whether it be committed by native-born subjects or by foreigners; and in this proposition lies the gist of the latter part of Viscount Palmerston's statement. If it can be, therefore, proved by legal evidence that any foreign refugees have actually employed the facilities given by English hospitality to engage in plots and weave conspiracies against friendly Governments, then our law will at once take cognisance of the accusation. The tribunal will be ready to hear the charge, and decide upon the evidence—not, indeed, in respect to the alleged violation of foreign, but of English jurisprudence. With that alone we are concerned. If the French and the Austrian Governments wish to try their runaways for crimes against France and Austria, and by French and Austrian law, that is their business. But the first, and apparently the most difficult, part of the judicial cooking of the insurrectionary hare will be the catching of him. Both Mazzini and Kossuth are in great request; but we have them not to hand over, even if we would. They are said to be still on the Continent. Both of them were lately known to be in the Canton of Ticino. No doubt, if their enemies succeed in apprehending them, their fate will be a high gallows and a short shrift. But neither to the shrift nor the gallows will we administer. That is the work of others, and they may perform it if they can.

We trust, however, as regards the refugees at present in England, that Lord Palmerston's appeal will not have been urged in vain. They ought to be warned that any overt act of conspiracy against a friendly Power is an offence against the English law, and severely punishable. While we defend the safety of those who have, as yet, committed no crime—legally proved—against our country, it would be the extreme of rash ingratitude, and, indeed, of wanton folly, were they wilfully to remove themselves from this category, and subject themselves to the Nemesis of English justice, and to the retribution of an English prison. Neither one nor the other would, perchance, be so vengeful as the probable proceedings of the native lands of the refugees; still we assure them that county gaols have their disagreeabilities as well as Moravian fortresses; and that Bridewells are not much more pleasant places of residence than Mazas or St. Pelagie. But we will hope for better things, and that no such extremity will be forced upon us by those to whom we have extended so ready a hospitality.

At last—may we not say, "at long and last"?—the Ecclesiastical Courts are to be abolished. At last their time is up. "The hour has come, and the man;" and the knell is beginning to ring for the laying of these grim ghosts of the dark ages. How they weathered the contempt and the hatred of so many generations of reasonable men is one of those curious puzzles in which the world abounds. Abuses, jobs, and grievances of every possible kind, have the Ecclesiastical Courts seen go down one after another by their side, and yet grimly and gauntly have they stood unassailed in the midst of what seemed the charmed ring of their very iniquities. Was it that men shrunk from the task of clearing out what Lord Palmerston frankly described as the "Augean stable of England"? It signifies little; for the catastrophe, delayed for so many centuries, is now visibly at hand. Mr. Collier's speech brought to a head a mass of smouldering emmetts and discontents. He flung into a rapid and concise narrative, which every one ought to read, a condensed view of the abuses, the absurdities, the interminable delays, the sinecures, and the jobs of the Ecclesiastical Courts. He pointed out how they stood unchanged in the nineteenth century as they had been reared by monkish jurists and schoolmen, in England's darkest ages. He showed the immensity of the sums received by persons like Mr. Moore, with whom—although he might be a Triton among the minnows—the Doctors' Commons swarms. He alluded with effect to the absurdly cumbrous methods of taking written evidence, and interposing every possible obstacle in the shape of empty formula and vain technical devices, which obstruct and perplex the speedy getting at the truth. He remarked upon the want of care with which such precious property as the wills and testaments of England are kept—in situations, and under circumstances, in which an accidental spark of fire might haply consume the whole. The country may also well be startled by the statement that there are 372 Ecclesiastical Courts scattered over England, with sinecures, or next to sinecures, attached to each; and it will likewise be profitably reminded that, besides the Rev. Mr. Moore's annual £8000, for doing absolutely nothing, three deputy registrars pocket yearly fees amounting to £2322, for performing the self-same duty as their principal; while three slaving clerks achieve the actual work at salaries from fees which have been gradually decreasing from £833 in 1849, to £85 in 1850.

The speech and the proposal for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into these monstrous abuses, were most favourably received by the Government and the House. The motion was indeed not insisted upon, at the request of the Solicitor-General, who, after praising in the highest terms the truth and ability of Mr. Collier's exposition of Ecclesiastical Court abuses and absurdities, and admitting that the picture was even underdrawn, proceeded to suggest that as three committees were already sitting upon the subject; and, as the Government was prepared to legislate upon their reports, that the constitution of a fourth would only delay the inquiry and postpone the measure. That Ministers were most anxious to grapple with the evil in its fullest enormities, and in its most insidious shapes, the Solicitor-General took pains to impress upon the House; and, after he had resumed his seat, a perfect chorus of congratulatory observations and expressions of satisfaction at the speedy prospect of thorough and sweeping Ecclesiastical Law Reform arose from both sides of the House. Perhaps the only partially-dissenting voice was that of a member of one of the courts in question, Dr. Phillimore; but he only pleaded for "an earnest and effective" reform—after hearing both sides of the question. Even this is a step decidedly gained. At last, even the benefitters by the system cannot, in very shame, defend it.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The deputation appointed at the Peace Conference at Manchester had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on Saturday last, in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Messrs. J. Milner Gibson, M.P., Richard Cobden, M.P., George Hadfield, M.P., Wm. Laslett, M.P., Joseph Crook, M.P., Joseph Hume, M.P., William Brown, M.P., John Cheetham, M.P., Joseph Brotherton, M.P., James Bell, M.P., Frank Crossley, M.P., W. A. Wilkinson, M.P., James Kershaw, M.P., William Ewart, M.P., J. B. Smith, M.P., Edward Miall, M.P., Samuel Cuney, Edward Smith, Samuel Carter, Joseph Sturge, Henry Pease, John Lee, L.L.D., Lawrence Heywood, Frederick Ashby, George Edmunds, Robert Charlton, E. F. Collins, John Morland, Richard Sterry, J. D. Bassett, Samuel Lucas, Samuel Cuney, Jun., the Rev. John Burnet, Messrs. William Edwards, Russell Jeffrey, Jas. Ellis, M.D., Joseph Cooper, George W. Alexander, the Rev. Henry Richard, Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. Charles Gilpin, &c.—The Premier was reminded of the pacific speeches and policy of himself and his illustrious colleague, Sir Robert Peel; and, in return, he assured the deputation of his continued earnestness in the same direction, and his due appreciation of the Peace movement. The deputation, much pleased with their kind reception, then withdrew.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The hospitalities of the Court have been actively maintained during the week.

On Monday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Countess of Desart, Lord Alfred Paget, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, inspected Bridgewater House, where her Majesty was received and attended by Viscount Brackley. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Mr. Gibbs and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, went to Aspley House, in the morning, to see the collection of memorials of the late Duke of Wellington. In the afternoon, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon. In addition to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Bessborough, Earl De Grey, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, Lord Overstone, Lady Caroline and Miss Barrington, and Mr. Hallam, dined with her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Tuesday the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Baron and Baroness De Cetto, and the Prince and Princess Di Carini. On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert held a Levee, by desire of her Majesty. In the evening, the Queen and his Royal Highness, with three of the youthful members of the Royal family, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence, to witness the performance of "Macbeth."

On Thursday intelligence was received of the death of his Serene Highness Prince Reuss Ebersdorf, which took place at Dresden, on the 18th ult. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal family will go into mourning for a fortnight. The deceased Prince was first cousin, once removed, to her Majesty and his Royal Highness, and first cousin to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Marquis of Ormonde and Mr. R. O. Gore have relieved Lord Rivers and Sir E. Bowater in their duties as the Lord and the Groom-in-Waiting on the Queen. Colonel Bouvier has relieved Lord A. Paget (Clerk-Marshal) in his duty as Equerry-in-Waiting to the Queen, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros has relieved Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon in his duty as Equerry-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

THE LEVEE.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert held a Levee (the first this season), by desire of her Majesty on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness arrived from Buckingham Palace, shortly before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and was received by the great officers of State.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Lord William Paulet) and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended the Levee.

The diplomatic and general circle were very fully attended. A number of presentations were made in the former. The following were among the more noticeable presentations in the latter:—

The Duke of Hamilton, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, by the Duke of Somerset.

The Earl of Kintore, on his marriage, by the Marquis of Breadalbane. Colonel Lord Dymvor, on coming to his title, and upon appointment as A.D.C. to the Queen or the Militia service, by Colonel Wood.

The Lord Mayor, by the Earl of Aberdeen.

Mr. Sheriff and Alderman Carter, and Mr. Sheriff Croll, by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P., on appointment as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Colonel Richard Airey, on appointment as Military Secretary, by General Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

Dr. Holland, on his appointment as Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty, by the Earl of Aberdeen.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, on being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and on his marriage, by Sir James Graham.

Captain William Crispin, R.N., on promotion, and on re-appointment to her Majesty's yacht, by the Duke of Northumberland.

The Countess Walewska held a "reception" on Saturday evening, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square.

We regret to learn that the Earl Fortescue has been very seriously indisposed, at his seat, Castle Hill, Devon.

Lord John Russell's Parliamentary dinner, which was to have taken place on Wednesday last, was postponed in consequence of the death of the Duchess Dowager of Bedford.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary banquet, on Saturday last, at his residence, in Eaton-square. The first levee held by the right hon. gentleman will take place this evening (Saturday).

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Arrangements are now completed for effecting an important acceleration of the day mail to Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and the intervening towns. Since Tuesday last this mail reached Manchester about two hours earlier, and Aberdeen about three hours earlier. A similar improvement on the Midland line will follow shortly. Letters for these mails, if posted at the receiving houses, must be dropped into the boxes before ten o'clock the previous night; but at the offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, the boxes will be open in the morning till a quarter past seven; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and Lombard-street till three-quarters past seven.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts received from the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom report trade to be temporarily dull, as usual at this period of the year, when the spring trade has scarcely commenced. At Manchester there is little doing in either yarn or cloth, and purchasers of the former look for a decline in prices. The various trades of Birmingham continue active, but the high price of metals is beginning to tell upon some trades, as buyers object to pay the high rates demanded for the manufactured articles.—The lace trade of Nottingham is inactive just at the present, but it is expected to become very brisk on receipt of the Parisian fashions for the season. The hosiery trade, however, continues active.—The continuance of cold weather acts prejudicially upon the cloth trade of Leeds, but otherwise business is healthy.—The principal orders received at Bradford are for export to Germany, but the home trade is dull at present.—From Ireland the accounts are generally satisfactory.

CUSTOMS ARRANGEMENTS AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Some important Custom-house arrangements have been made at Southampton. Mail packets can now discharge cargo immediately after arrival, if the agent of the mail-packet company merely presents a manifest of the vessel to a landing officer on duty. The working hours in the warehousing department have been extended, and the officials are compelled to be on duty from eight A.M. to four P.M., instead of from nine A.M. to three P.M.

THE RECENT STORMS.—During the last fortnight, the whole kingdom has been visited, at various intervals, with very heavy snow-storms, and also with severe gales of wind and dreadful hurricanes. At Liverpool, the *Frene*, for Valparaiso, while in tow to a steam tug, was capsized and sunk. Eleven of her crew, out of twenty, were drowned almost in reach of the shore. The *Prince Leopold* and the *Union* packet (both from the Tyne) were lost near Calais, and the crews drowned. A large wreck was also seen on the Goodwin Sands. The *Sir William Wallace*, in running for the Tyne, was capsized, and her crew drowned. The vessels employed in the coasting trade have suffered severely; and many parts of the coast, particularly to the east and north, have been strewn with fragments of wrecks.

POULTRY REARING.—The common whin or gorse, as it is called in the south, is the best plant to grow near a poultry-yard—for this reason, that from the peculiar formation of the branches there is no drip from it in wet weather; all the rain runs down the stem. A proof of its advantages is, that in a rainy time, in pleasant preserves, you will find more birds in a good whin cover than in a plantation. I have long used a sod at the bottom of each nest, and I fancy the damp is of great value in hatching.—R. P., in *Agricultural Gazette*.

SNOW-STORM IN ABERDEEN; AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The snow-storm continues with unabated severity, and is by far the greatest experienced for many years. All the postal arrangements are much deranged, some of the mails being fifteen hours behind their time. On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., eleven fishermen, belonging to Lossiemouth, a small station north of Aberdeen, were drowned by the swamping of their boats, almost within reach of land.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORRES.—About two o'clock on Saturday last a slight shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here. The shock was also felt at Strathglass. It lasted there from five to ten seconds; the ground and houses trembled, while a loud rumbling noise was heard, similar to the rattling of a heavy coach passing.

THE LAMBING SEASON.—The flockmasters on the Wiltshire and Hampshire downs have had severe losses among their flocks, occasioned by the extremely wet season, and the fatality to ewes and offspring is unusually great. The yearling season is now nearly over, and disease has destroyed fully two-thirds of the whole number of young dams. This circumstance is calculated to keep up the present high price of mutton, and it will also tend to deteriorate the breed of sheep, which has been progressing so satisfactorily heretofore.

THE LONDON DOCKS.—A bill will be brought before the House of Commons during the present session of Parliament, entitled "A Bill to authorise the London Dock Company to make a new entrance to their docks from the River Thames and other works, and to augment their capital stock, and for other purposes connected with the said docks." The bill contains forty-one clauses or sections on the subject of the proposed improvements.

PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

The following letter, from our Artist in Paris, reached us too late for insertion last week:—

"PARIS, Feb. 23.

"I hasten to say, in reply to your note of yesterday, that the author of the letter in the *Times* is by no means called upon to correct the article in your journal relative to the Countess of Téba and her costume of Major, seeing that this identical costume has been worn upon several occasions by the Countess, when going for a short ride in the neighbourhood of Madrid. In leaving the city, the Countess was obliged to pass, and did actually pass, many and many a time, along the Prado, accompanied by her brother-in-law and several members of her family, who were attired in the costume of Major, the corresponding male costume to that worn by the Countess. I have seen her myself in the heart of the city of Madrid wearing this costume, while on her way for her country ride in the environs of Madrid. In fact, as one can see at a glance, the costume is a rustic dress, which people naturally do not wear in going expressly to the favourite promenade, in the middle of the capital, at the fashionable hour when everybody is *en grande toilette Française*.

"I ought to add that the author of the letter in the *Times* knows little of the habits and characteristics of the Countess de Téba, if he believes her to resemble other women. The Countess has all her life followed the dictates of her own fancy, giving herself little concern about other people's doings. She frequently, for example, made her appearance upon the Prado when all the world were assembled at that place of fashionable resort, in a remarkably small carriage, drawn by two singularly small horses, rather resembling dogs in size, and which she drove herself, having by her side either her sister or some female friend, and upon a very small seat behind, a Duke or Marquis of her family. I have seen her Majesty the Queen of Spain recognise the Countess in passing her in this equipage."

MUSIC.

The fourth of the popular *soirées* of the English Glee and Madrigal Union (Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Foster, Hobbs, Barnby, and Phillips) took place at Wil's Rooms last Monday.

Herr Jansa, the violinist, gave a musical *soirée* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last Monday, aided by Herren A. and F. Hennen, Herr Goffrie, Mlle. Magner, vocalists; and Mr. Grattan, accompanist.

The second pianoforte performance of Herr Pauer was given on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Herr Molique, Mr. L. Sloper, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Madame Doria, and Mr. Wrighton.

Mr. George Perren had his evening concert at the Sussex-hall, in the City, on Wednesday, aided by the Misses Poole, Messrs. Lascelles, E. Jacobs, Warman, and Ransford, Messrs. Genge, Holmes, Tedder, Lane, Aynsley, Ransford, vocalists; Mr. W. Rea, piano; Mr. G. Case, concertina; Messrs. F. O. Williams, Pringle, and Lutz, accompanists.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed on Wednesday night at Exeter-hall, under Mr. Surman's direction, Haydn's "Creation," with Mr. Blagrove as leader of the band, and Mr. Jolley, organist; the chief vocalists being Mrs. Sunderland, Miss C. Henderson, Miss Fredel, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips. Prior to the oratorio, Dr. Elvey's cantata, composed for the birthday of her Majesty, was performed.

The third of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings was presented at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, Charles Hallé, Molique, Mellon, Goffrie, Webb, and Piatti being the instrumentalists. The scheme included Spohr's quintet in G, op. 33; Beethoven's sonata in D, op. No. 3; Mozart's quintet in E flat; and Mendelssohn's trio in C minor: a rare collection of gems in one programme. Mlle. Claus, the pianiste, will arrive in town shortly to perform at the last of these "evenings."

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night, at Exeter-hall, under Costa's able direction, Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," for the second time, with the Misses Birch, Deakin, and Huddart; Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and Phillips, as chief vocalists.

Next week, there will be some interesting musical gatherings, amongst which is the anniversary festival of the admirable institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, under the presidency of B. B. Cabell, Esq., on Tuesday; the first concert of the Amateur Musical Society; the performance of "Elijah," by the Harmonic Union, under Costa's direction; the fifth *soirée* of the English Glee and Madrigal Union; and Herr Pauer's last *soirée*. The first Philharmonic concert, under Costa's direction, will be on the 14th; and that of the new society, under Lindpainter from Stuttgart, on the 16th.

Madame Clara Novello will return to London from Madrid in April, after a brilliant season in Italian opera in the Spanish capital. Her last character was in Pacini's "Sappho," and the Iberian critics are enthusiastic in their praises of her acting and singing, as well as that of Madame Angri, Signor Roppa the tenor, and Coletti the basso.

Madame Pleyel, the famed pianiste, and Madame Fiorentini, the celebrated prima donna, have just completed, in company with Miss Alleyne, a rising vocalist, Mr. Weiss, the basso, and Mr. F. Mori, the accompanist, a month's tour in Scotland and the provinces; including in their visits Bath, Cheltenham, Worcester, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Leamington, Bristol, Brighton, Greenwich, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Sheffield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and ending, on Monday last, at Shrewsbury. Madame Pleyel has left town for Brussels; Madame Fiorentini will remain in London the season, for oratorio and concert singing.

The name of Mdme. Neddén, the clever singer of Swedish, Danish, Russian, Hungarian, and German songs, was erroneously printed in our last week's impression.

The season of concerts in Paris is in full force; Mdle. Claus, Prudent, Mulder, Mdle. de Malleville, Mdle. Vautier, Kruger, Mdle. Rosa Kastner, Mdle. Graever, &c., are the popular pianists; Viouxtemps, Sivori, Max Bohrer (violinist), Franchome, Alard, Batta, &c., are also great lions.

Signor Schira has returned to town from Turin, where his operas have been produced with great success.

Madame Fiorentini, Madame F. Lablache, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor F. Lablache, Saiton, &c., are engaged at Mr. G. Forbes's last St. John's-wood Subscription Concert.

The Earl of Wicklow gave a musical *soirée* on the 1st inst., at his residence in Cavendish-square, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop. The vocalists were Madame Castellan, Miss Birch, Miss DoBy, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips. The selection of music was from Stradella, Travers, Handel, Haydon, Beethoven, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Callcott, Stevens, Cim-rosa, Mozart, Rossi, Salvatore Rosa, Winter, Testa, Purcell, and Dr. Cooke. His Lordship, who displays such excellent taste, will give another concert on the 15th, for which the same vocalists are engaged.

Miss Williams, Madame Doria, and Herr Pauer, were engaged at the last Dublin Philharmonic Society.

Madame F. Lablache, Madame Doria, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, and Messrs. Silas, Jansa, Goffrie, Hennen, Reed, F. Lablache, and B. Ummental, performed at the first meeting of the Réunion des Arts, which now meets at 76, Harley-street, and of which Mr. Willert Beale is honorary secretary. The drawing-room contained a large number of pictures, busts, and works of art, by Pickersgill, Cooper, Lance, Cope, Bartholomew, Lewis, Jensa, Zweek, Noble, Burley, Wood, &c. The next meeting will be held on the 9th inst.

Haberbier, a pianist, who has originated some new effects, and who has been creating a sensation in Paris, will visit London this season. Ernst, Sivori, Prudent, and Bottesini will be included in our visitors.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY-LANE.

Until a new piece can be produced to supply the place of "Louis XI.," which has proved unable to hold the stage, the management have been fain to be content with the revival of "The Casket of Jewels," a drama not sufficiently strong to maintain any effective interest. The part of M. Adolphus D'Anglade was well sustained by Mr. Davenport, and that of his wife by Miss Vining. Mr. Selby merits much praise for his excellent performance of the character of Leon de Valancy. Mrs. Mowatt's "Armand" has also been revived, and deserves more popularity than it has hitherto experienced.

OLYMPIC.

Miss Davenport, whose father was once manager for a few weeks of the "old original Olympic," has been starring at this theatre during the week in *Juliet*, *Julia*, *Pauline*, and other similar characters. But the occurrence calls for no particular remark.

ERRATUM.—In our General Review of the Drama last week, for 236 new productions during the year, read 225.

THE BOOK-POST.—We are glad to find that the book-post, which has now become an important channel for the diffusion of literature, will be commenced on the 1st of May between this country and the East Indies. The total charge from any part of the United Kingdom to any part of our Indian Empire for a book half a pound weight, will be 6d.; a pound, 1s.; two pounds, 2s.; and three pounds (the maximum by post), 3s.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow and Rain in Inches.
Feb. 25	29.515	42.0	32.9	36.5	— 3.2	79	N.N.E.	0.12
" 26	29.138	44.6	32.0	37.4	— 2.4	85	S.W.&N.W.	0.10
" 27	29.452	39.7	32.0	34.6	— 5.3	91	N.N.E.	0.06
" 28	29.902	39.9	26.4	32.6	— 7.3	72	N.	0.00
Mar. 1	29.684	37.1	27.8	31.3	— 8.7	92	S.W.	0.32
" 2	29.401	41.5	29.9	35.6	— 4.4	81	W.	0.00
" 3	29.871	42.3	30.9	34.2	— 5.8	76	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The mean reading of the barometer for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.566 inches. The lowest reading took place about 2h. p.m., on February 26th, and was 28.967 inches; and the highest about 3h. p.m. on March 3rd, and was 29.979 inches. The weather during the week has been variable; and on Saturday, February 26th, there was a gale of wind from the N.W., blowing at times with pressures from 12 to 15 lbs. on the square foot; on the whole, the weather has not been so severe as in the preceding weeks, although the daily temperature has been below its average on every day, the temperature varying in defect from 2° to 9° daily. The highest reading was 44.6°, on the 26th; and the lowest, 26.4°, on the 28th February; their difference, 18.2°, shows the range of temperature in the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 10.7°. The mean temperature of the week was 34.6°, or 5.3° below the average of thirty-eight years. Snow and sleet fell occasionally, and, together with the rain, produced six-tenths of an inch of water.

Lewisham, March 4th, 1853.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1662 children were registered; of these, 846 were boys, and 816 were girls. The average number in the corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years was 1513. The number of deaths in the week amounted to 1344; of which 541 occurred from birth to fifteen years of age, 427 at fifteen and under sixty years, and 389 at sixty years and upwards. The number of deaths exceed the corrected average by 186. The continuance of cold weather has caused an increase, though small, upon the mortality of the preceding week. As compared with the mortality during the warm weather immediately preceding this cold period, we find the number of deaths this week to have been 300 in excess. Epidemic diseases have become somewhat less fatal; to those which affect the respiratory organs, 371 deaths are attributable—their average is 208; to old age, 87—their average is 63; to typhus, 46—their average is 39; to consumption, 147—their average is 133; to bronchitis, 212—their average is 73; to pneumonia, 93—their average is 83; to burns and scalds, 5 deaths are attributable; to hanging and suffocation, 11; no less than five children died from suffocation in bed; to drowning, 14; and to fractures and wounds, 11. A woman, aged seventy-seven years, was found dead at 11, Palace-row, Somerset-town, from suffocation, produced by diseased heart and obstruction of breathing, caused by her head being wrapped in flannel.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—On Saturday last Viscount Combermere, the Constable of the Tower, visited the old fortress, and selected the Ordnance-office, situated at the east side of the White Tower, and opposite the Horse Armoury, as the fittest place for the reception of the funeral car of the late Duke of Wellington. It will be placed in the lower part of the building with appropriate trophies, and the upper part is to be made into an armoury. It is expected that the arrangements will be soon completed, and the Car ready for public exhibition.

THE NEW CLOCK AT BILLINGS-GATE.—Arrangements have now been made for the clock-tower, which forms part of the alterations and improvements at this fish-market, to be illuminated at night, so that the time is distinctly visible from London-bridge, as well as some distance up and down the river.

THE LINENDRAPERS' INSTITUTION.—The 21st anniversary of the Linendrapers', Silkmercers', Lacemakers', Hosiers', and Haberdashers' Institution was celebrated on Saturday, at the London Tavern, by a dinner, at which Lord J. Russell presided. About 300 persons were present. The donations announced in the course of the evening amounted to the munificent sum of £4075, and included one of 10 guineas from the noble chairman.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, CITY-ROAD.—On Monday, the 39th annual meeting of the Royal Infirmary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest was held at the London Tavern; S. Teulon, Esq., in the chair. The secretary read the report of the past year, which stated that upwards of 40,000 sufferers from chest diseases had received the benefits of the institution. During the past year the patients amounted to 1800, and about 500 were at the present time under medical treatment. The report was unanimously adopted; and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the governors of these schools was held at the London Tavern; Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the present number of pupils upon the books was 116—namely, 77 boys and 39 girls; and six additional boys were then to be elected from a list of 30 candidates, and three girls from a list of five. In consequence of the increased admission, the income during the last twelve months scarcely covered the expenditure, they being respectively £2588 12s. 11d. and £2538 7s. 10d., showing a balance of only £50 5s. 1d.

THE COLONIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR THE REFORMATION OF ADULT MALE CRIMINALS.—On Sunday morning the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Finsbury, on behalf of the above institution. The church was densely crowded; and amongst those present were the Duke of Montrose, Lord Faversham, Sir William Penton, Sir John Warrender, Lieut. Blackmore, R.N., and other friends and supporters of the institution. At present there are upwards of 100 inmates in the institution; and since the foundation more than 200 young men had been restored to usefulness and respectability or had emigrated to the colonies. The inmates were instructed in various trades. A subscription of £130 was made in the church.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, the Committee of Governors, assisted by Mr. Gilpin, the treasurer, issued the annual gifts awarded by the general committee to young men of irreproachable character, who had received their education at this institution, and completed their apprenticeship with satisfaction to their masters. The number of applicants who presented themselves at the board-room for the gratuities amount to 40. The gifts varied from £5 to £15.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON.—The annual dinner took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, president of the hospital; and among the company were the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, the Count Kielmansegg, Lord W. Paulet, &c. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to nearly £2000.

EVENING CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of rendering more public the scheme of evening classes for young men, proposed and established by the Rev. C. Mackenzie, and some other gentlemen, a few years since; the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. The Bishop of Chichester moved a resolution, expressive of gratitude for the establishment of these classes, and drew attention to the fact that, great as was the benefit they had wrought, it had as yet reached but a very small per-centage of the class for whom it was designed. Lord Radstock seconded the motion. The usual votes followed, and the meeting separated.

NAMES OF ISLINGTON STREETS.—The parochial authorities of St. Mary, Islington, have caused the name of every street and court throughout the parish to be painted; a course which would be a great accommodation to strangers, if generally adopted throughout the metropolis.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS, &c., TO BRAZIL.—The Emperor of Brazil, solicited for the welfare of foreigners who frequent the port of the capital, has very recently founded in the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro an hospital denominated the "Maritime Hospital of St. Isabel," in which all seamen and others suffering from any contagious disorder, or suspected of the same, will be treated in the best possible manner, free of all expense, except such contribution as they may be willing to make.

NEW CHURCHES.—From a late return it appears that the commissioners for building new churches have expended, since the 20th of March, 1840, in the erection and completion of 273 churches and chapels, and others in progress, £1,007,839. To this is added a balance of £32,305; making in all, £1,050,145. The estimated amount of the board's liabilities is £28,840.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting of the Early Closing Association was held on Tuesday night, at Exeter-hall, and was attended by a large number of its members and friends; among whom were the Bishop of Chichester, Lord John Manners, the Rev. T. Jackson, Mr. G. Hitchcock, Mr. S. C. Hall, &c. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. Resolutions were carried in accordance with the views and wishes of the association. Thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

E. W. COOKE, always successful with his sea-pieces, exhibits three on the present occasion; all charmingly painted, under different atmospheres. In the view of "Sant' Elena, Venice, just after Sunset, looking East," the sky is warm and clear, the water smooth, and translucent as glass. In the view of "Bragezzi," on the Lagoon of Venice, the aspect of the elements is tranquil also, but the tone cooler; whilst in "Dutch Pinks off Kalwyk," we have a brisk, cold breeze springing up, and curling the surface of the water on an exposed sea-board. The various craft introduced are admirably real in form and colour, and have an appearance of substantiality and lightness combined, which canvas shipping rarely presents.

Copley Fielding's view in "Eskdale, Dumfriesshire," with the Gilmockie Tower and Bridge looking over Kirk Andrews and Netherby, to Skiddaw, with other mountains in the extreme distance, is, upon the whole, a very successful effort of landscape-painting: the central portion, where the course of the stream leads the eye to the extreme distance, is very skilfully treated. His view of "Snowdon" is a very genuine work.

H. J. Boddington treats us to three of his pretty little "nooks," one a nook on the "Thames," the other two on the "Lodden," under different aspects of sky. Of these latter, the one with the nice effect of sunlight dappling the foliage with various tints we like the best. It bears evidence on the face of it of having been, as described, "painted on the spot."

S. P. Jackson next claims attention, for his clever coast scenery. Beginning with the last on the list, we find "The Wind Freshening" under a murky sky, and giving unmistakable warning of what sailors call "dirty weather." The view of "Plymouth, from Mount Edgcombe," is executed with great delicacy of outline, but is rather cold and unsatisfactory in tone. "The Coast Scene, Morning," is very different in character from either of the above. Here the artist's painstaking handling, as respects outline, is improved by the quiet warmth of the rising sun. A light mist, however, still hangs over the calm surface of the waters, through which the forms of fishing-boats are indistinctly visible. We have selected "The Wind Freshening" for engraving: it is an effective subject.

Jutsum gives evidence of continued advance in the right path in the landscapes which he this year exhibits. His style is honest and true, and happily free from adventitious aids. The view of "A Stream in Berwickshire" presents a delicious shady retreat, in a ro-

mantic and picturesque country. "Glen Rosa, in the Isle of Arran," and "A Cottage Home in the Highlands" are wild mountain scenes: in the former are some sheep, &c., cleverly painted by F. W. Keyl.

G. Jones—whose large historical pictures of the Battle of Waterloo are so well known—contributes a small well-painted view of "The Village of Waterloo, in 1815," with the exterior of the roadside inn in which the Duke of Wellington slept the night before and the night after the battle.

W. E. Jones has a clever piece—"Repairing a Stranded Vessel by Fire-light;" one side and the extreme distance of the picture being

relished by all draught-players, and all who can enter into the feelings of a man who finds himself out-generalled at a game of skill by a mere child. The "posed" look of the former, and the uncontrollable delight and triumph of the latter, which is participated in by his younger sister, are capitally hit off. The execution of the various details is minute and accurate. Our readers will thank us for engraving this telling little *morceau*.

Alexander Johnston exhibits two female studies, very different in character and treatment, but both works of considerable merit. The first, "Genevra," is illustrative of Byron's lines:—

coldly lighted by the moon, whilst the other is illumined with the lurid glare of the coal fire, &c.

The "Aërial Combat," by Wm. Huggins, is a spirited little picture, illustrative of the lines in Shelley's "Revolt of Islam:—"

A course precipitous of dizzy speed,
Suspended thought and breath; a monstrous sight!

For in the air do I behold indeed
An Eagle and a Serpent wreathed in fight:—

It seemed that this fair shape had looked upon
That unimaginable fight.

The group of the "Serpent and Eagle" is boldly conceived and well executed; and the attitude and expression of the female figure, looking up in astonishment at the fray, assist in realising the situation.

G. Smith has three very pleasing domestic subjects, of one of which in particular we can speak very highly. It is entitled the "Reading Lesson," and represents a fond young mother hanging over her child, who is taking a first lesson out of his "horn-book." There is an expression of tender affection and earnest solicitude in the female face which it is impossible not to admire; the child's, also, is an interesting head; and there is nothing that savours of affectation or vulgarity about either of them. "The Old Lace-maker" is an undoubted reality; good in expression, but we fancy we have seen her portrait before. "Chimney Corner" represents an interior—a brick-floored room, with a wide chimney; with a woman nursing a child in one corner, a young girl in that opposite, and a boy in the centre looking on at both—a quiet group, quietly painted, but a little too scattered.

"Delight" is the expressive name given to a pleasing picture, by C. Brookes, representing a mother playing with her chubby infant, whose ear she gladdens with the twanging tones of the instrument of music called the triangle. The "Head of an Old Man," by the same artist, is a study of unquestionable merit—the flesh being flesh-like in colour and texture: the florid complexion and clear eye betokening a healthy subject.

"A Fix—Black to Move," by W. Hemsley, represents a little incident, the humour of which will be



THE HALL.—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.



"A FIX—BLACK TO MOVE."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

through thy long dark lashes low
depending
The soul of melancholy gentleness
Gleams like a seraph from the sky
descending,
Above all pain, yet pitying all
distress;
At once such Majesty with sweetness
blending,
I worship more, but cannot love
the less.

The lady is represented sitting in a
pensive mood, looking out upon
a cold blue sky, with a single bright
star illumining it. The hair is of
a golden hue; her dress pale drab;
and her head rests on a puce-
coloured velvet. The peculiarity
of the work is chiefly in the col-
ouring, which deals largely in pale
and mixed hues; but the effect is
not disagreeable. The flesh, and
that of the hands especially, is very
nicely painted. The other picture
represents a bold, but honest-look-
ing, dark-haired lassie, coquettishly
tricked out in a loose jerkin and
yellow head-gear, and carrying a
flower in her hand, looking round
with an arch expression, according
with Burns's lines:—

Owe my left shoulder I gae him a
blink,
Leest neebors might say I was
saucy!

The whole is very life-like, and
the colouring throughout full-toned
and harmonious.

Lance's fruit pieces are a *spé-
cialité*, in which the artist is almost
without a competitor; and indus-
triously does he labour in a line of
business which, we believe, to be as
profitable as it is ornamental.
Whatever the feast of art, which
each succeeding season prepares for
us; whatever the merit of the more
substantial dishes set before us,
the banquet is never complete
unless Lance provide the des-
sert. We have already, at
different times, transferred to
wood some of these gorgeous and
tempting groups—in diversifying
the composition of which the
artist shows as much taste as he
does skill in the accurate pro-
duction of the details; and those
which we engrave on the pre-
sent occasion are as fresh and
as real as if they had been the
"first-fruits" of his talent.
They are respectively described
in the catalogue under the title,
"The Hall" and "The Out-
house;" titles easily appreciable
on reference to the style and material of furniture employed in the
two cases.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Crystal Palace in New York, which is promised as one of the
"lions" of the coming spring, and which really seems to be in a state
of considerable forwardness, has received a new impulse in this country
through the arrival of Colonel Hughes, of Maryland, a gentleman of
high standing in the United States, who is on a visit to the various
European capitals, where he intends to treat with the different Govern-
ments. He has already, we understand, had interviews with Prince
Albert, and some of those chosen nobility, who in this country represent
the aristocracy of talent as well as of wealth; and the result seems
highly satisfactory.



"THE OUT-HOUSE."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.

The European potentates appear to have entered with considerable
zeal into the notion of making the products of their industry known on
the other side of the Atlantic. The porcelain of Sèvres, and the Gobelins
and Beauvais tapestry, bear world-wide reputation, as far as the Old World
is concerned; but the Emperor Napoleon III. has determined to extend
their fame, and has already given orders that specimens shall be sent to
the Crystal Palace at New York. The Pope, also, is about to send contri-
butions to the Great Continent of Protestantism; and the Sultan of
Turkey will, it is said, employ a national war-steamer to convey his
specimens of Oriental industry to the New World's bazaar. Thus are
the East and the West shaking hands with each other.

It should be understood, with respect to this Western Crystal Palace,
that although it is building in New York, and the association to which it
belongs has been incorporated by a charter, granted by the New York
Legislature, it is not intended to represent the feeling of that particular

Diodorus Siculus, was brought by Semiramis from Armenia to
Babylon. It is a singular fact, that whilst the quarries of Egypt
bear witness of themselves to the stupendous nature of the works
of the ancient inhabitants of the country, and still show on their
sides engraved records of those who made them, no traces what-
ever, notwithstanding the most careful research, have yet been
found to indicate from whence the builders of the Assyrian palaces ob-
tained their large slabs of alabaster. That they were in the immediate
neighbourhood of Nineveh there is scarcely any reason to doubt, as strata
of this material, easily accessible, abound, not only in the hills, but in
the plains. This very abundance may have rendered any particular
quarry unnecessary, and blocks were probably taken as required from
convenient spots, which have since been covered by the soil. The ala-
baster now used at Mosul is cut near the Sinjar gate, to the north-west of
the town. The blocks are rarely larger than can be carried on the backs
of horses. These quarries also supply Baghdad, where this material is
much prized for the pavement of baths and serdaubs, or underground
summer apartments.

State only. The citizens of the
United States generally take an in-
terest in its promotion; and it is
only on account of the restrictions
imposed on the Federal Govern-
ment that the Exhibition is under-
taken by a private association, and
not, as in England, by the central
power. Indeed, it seemed at first
doubtful whether some great ma-
nufacturing locality, such as Bos-
ton or Philadelphia, would not
most properly have been selected
as the site of an Exhibition pro-
fessedly industrial; but the reflec-
tion that the object of the scheme
was less to display American indus-
try in particular, than the world's
industry in general, caused the de-
cision to be made in favour of New
York, as the chief *entrepôt* of Euro-
pean goods, and the principal finan-
cial centre of the Union.

ROYAL PORCELAIN COLLEC-
TIONS.—In order that the instruc-
tion which the public were deriv-
ing from the inspection of the
Queen's Porcelain, at Marlborough-
house, might not be interrupted,
her Majesty has been graciously
pleased to permit a second series
of specimens to be made from the
Collections at Buckingham Palace,
and exhibited at Marlborough-
house. This series is more nume-
rous and varied, and in some
respects even finer than that re-
cently removed. It consists chiefly
of old Indian of the highest
order, and of an extensive series
of Sèvres, illustrating the
styles of different epochs of that
Royal manufactory. Among them
will be found a curious *déjeuner
service*, produced immediately
after Napoleon's expedition to
Egypt, in which the fitness of
porcelain decoration is altogether
sacrificed to an affectation of forms
and ornaments belonging to the age
of the Pharaohs; also some very fine
jewelled cups and a superb bowl of
hard porcelain, which was executed
expressly for Louis Seize. Lord
Faversham has also sent to Marl-
borough-house some of his turquoise
Sèvres porcelain for exhibition.

EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN
BUILDERS.—Mr. Layard, in his
"Discoveries in the Ruins of Ni-
neveh and Babylon," just published,
observes:—"The masses of solid
stone moved by the Egyptians far
exceeded in weight any sculpture
that has yet been discovered in As-
syria, or any monolith on record
connected with that empire, with
the exception, perhaps, of the cele-
brated obelisk which, according to



"THE WIND FRESHENING."—PAINTED BY S. D. JACKSON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

A discussion upon Indian administration, commenced by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, elicited from the Earl of ABERDEEN the declaration that the Government intend to propose, in the present session of Parliament, a bill for the future government of India. It will be founded, with some modifications, upon the system now existing.—Lord CAMPBELL bore testimony, derived from his experience at the Privy Council, to the mode in which justice was administered in the higher courts of India. But as regarded the administration of justice in the inferior courts, no language could be too extravagant in describing its enormities.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. RICH brought before the House the expediency of gradually increasing the numbers and efficiency of the reserve force of pensioner battalions. Our army would be more popular but for the long period of twenty-one years' service; and he wished to see soldiers enlisted for ten or twelve years, and then entitled to a smaller pension, on condition that they should be liable to be called out on any national emergency.

A short debate upon our hostilities with Ava occurred, upon some remarks by Sir H. WILLIAMS; but, as the papers were not yet in the hands of members, it was felt to be premature.

Sir J. W. HOGG congratulated the House that the Marquis of Dalhousie, though having strong private reasons for wishing to return to this country, had acceded to the wish of the Directors not to regard the usual period of five years as the termination of his Government. India, therefore, would continue to benefit from the noble Lord's able administration.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, in which

Mr. S. HERBERT moved the Army Estimates. He said, that by the efforts of his predecessors at the War-office, we were able to maintain a larger force at a less expense than in former years. The year 1835 was in some respects a pattern year for economy; but we now maintained 21,000 more men than in 1835 for a less sum. At no period had the soldier been more comfortable than at the present moment. The recruiting for raising 50,000 men was never more easy, and never produced a better class of recruits. Good conduct pay, barrack libraries, regimental schools, and military savings-banks were all tending to promote the comforts of the service, and to raise the moral standard of the army. The great diminution of corporal punishments in the army was a subject for congratulation, and so was the health of the army, which was never so good as at present. The fault in our military system had been to spread our army in small detachments all over the country, as a police force, in aid of the civil magistrate. The men had thus no opportunities for field practice, or to see two regiments brigaded together, so as to acquire a knowledge of manoeuvres upon a large scale. This very great defect he proposed to remedy.

In the summer it was proposed to form an encampment somewhere in the country, whither various regiments would proceed for the purposes of that instruction in which our troops were at present deficient. This measure would be attended with very slight additional expense; the movement of troops to the encampment involving no more outlay than the ordinary change of troops from one station to another. The increased wear and tear, and the additional allowances to officers and men—the main sources of greater outlay—would bear no proportion whatever to the public benefit of the result. As to arms, Lord Hardinge had for some time past been taking the greatest pains to procure the most effective weapons that science could invent; he had sent to America, and to various parts of the Continent, for the most approved specimens of arms, and he had applied all the knowledge, experience, and science at his disposal to test their various merits, and ascertain their various defects. As the result of this investigation, he had now full confidence that he should be shortly able to place in the hands of our soldiers a weapon quite as light as the musket, or lighter, and still more efficient, in every respect, than the Minié rifle. A very small sum would suffice to provide a station where there could be ball practice with the Minié rifle, or its substitute; non-commissioned officers, and a certain proportion of men from each regiment, would there be enabled to acquire the practice of rifle firing at various distances; and, with this practice thoroughly attained, would then return to their respective regiments, and communicate that scientific practice to their comrades. The whole army would thus by degrees be brought into one system of effective firing.

The Government would bestow special attention upon that invaluable arm of the service, the artillery, and he believed the British army would thus be rendered more thoroughly efficient than it had ever been.

The question that 102,283 men be granted for the service of her Majesty for 1853-4 was then put and agreed to; as was also the vote of £3,625,783, for defraying the charges of the land forces in Great Britain and Ireland.

The remaining votes were agreed to with so little objection, and passed so quickly, that Mr. Wilson Patten left the chair amid the cheers of the Ministerial benches.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of DERRY presented petitions from various congregations of the Scotch Church in Canada, praying that the arrangement of 1840 upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves might be kept inviolate.

A discussion ensued, in which the Bishops of Exeter and Oxford opposed, and the Dukes of Argyll and Newcastle supported the Government bill, which leaves the colony at liberty to legislate upon the Clergy Reserves.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Chairmen of Election Committees reported that Mr. Matthew Wilson was unseated for Clitheroe, for bribery and treating committed by his agents; that Col. Boyle was disqualified from sitting for Frome, inasmuch as he held the office of Secretary to the Order of St. Patrick, "an office or place of profit under the Crown;" and that Sir Robert Pigott was disqualified for Bridgnorth for bribery committed by his agents. The new writ for Frome was immediately issued, but the issue of the writs for Clitheroe and Bridgnorth is suspended until after Easter.

A Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the withdrawal of the petition against the return of the sitting members for Norwich; Colonel Dickson, one of the unsuccessful candidates, having denied that he was a party to the withdrawal, which, he said, was the act of Mr. Brown, the Parliamentary agent, to whom the petition was entrusted.

Before going into committee on the Ordnance Estimates,

Mr. HUME stated that a Select Committee appointed in 1837 had only consented to leave the Duke of Wellington in possession of his full emoluments as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, in consideration of his great and glorious military services, and they were of opinion that the future emoluments of the Grenadier Guards should not exceed £3000, instead of £4500; and that the colonels of the Coldstreams and Fusiliers should receive £2000 respectively. The committee consented to this arrangement on the distinct understanding that the command of these regiments should be given as the reward of long and distinguished military services. He complained that, in defiance of this understanding, the Grenadier Guards, vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington, had been given to Prince Albert, and the Coldstreams to the Duke of Cambridge. He also complained that no attempt had been made to carry out the recommendation of the Committee, that the Ordnance Department should be brought under the control of the Horse Guards.

[An explanation on the subject of the Colonelcies, given by Mr. S. Herbert, will be found under Tuesday's proceedings.]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the subject of the amalgamation of the Ordnance with the Horse Guards should be considered. Meanwhile the utmost practicable economy had been exercised in the estimates. A proposed vote of some thousands for the repair of the Rideau canal had been struck out by the Government, who thought the Canadian Legislature ought to prevent this canal from becoming a permanent charge upon the British people. The Government also intended to abolish the small Ordnance stations in the West Indies, and to concentrate these establishments in the principal islands, by which the public money would be saved.

The House then went into committee, and

Mr. MONSELL moved the Ordnance Estimates, which, although large in amount and in excess of previous years, had been prepared with every regard to economy. The artillery service was never more effective, and foreign officers of rank expressed their high opinion of its organization and efficiency. The improvements to which the Secretary-at-War adverted on Friday as having been effected with respect to the army had also, to a considerable extent, been carried out in the Artillery. There had been no corporal punishment in the Artillery during the last half year. The principal portion of the increase in the estimates was caused by the necessity that existed for putting the defences of the country on a respectable footing. The hon. gentleman concluded by

moving that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for the Ordnance be £17,598. The vote was agreed to.

The sum of £807,507 was then voted for the pay, allowances, and contingencies for the said 17,598 men; and also the sum of £237,217 for the commissariat and barrack supplies for her Majesty's land forces, great coats for the army, clothing for the militia, &c. The other votes were also agreed to.

Some discussion took place upon the retiring pension granted, as an examiner of the Court of Chancery, to Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., who at present holds the office of Judge Advocate-General, and who, consequently, waives his right to receive the retiring pension. Mr. MULINGS wished to insert a clause in the Office of Examiner Bill, expressly prohibiting the hon. gentleman from receiving the allowances of both offices; but the amendment was withdrawn upon Mr. VILLIERS assuring the House that, upon the day on which he resigned his office, he placed a document in the hands of the solicitor of the fund, which precluded him from receiving the retiring allowance, while he held the office of Judge Advocate-General.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of MALMESBURY moved for certain returns relating to railway accidents during the past year, the number of which had been so great as to create a general opinion that the lines of railway were in a dangerous state.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley had no objection to the production of the returns, which were accordingly ordered.

Lord CAMPBELL, in the course of some conversation upon transportation, expressed a hope that the punishment of transportation would be continued. He took on himself to say, as a judge, that if he pronounced sentence of imprisonment for life in England the sentence produced no such effect as if he had said that the prisoner should be transported beyond the seas. If a period of imprisonment in England were to be substituted for transportation, it would be a miserable failure. It was of vast importance to find some quarter of the globe where criminals should be employed, and become useful members of society. In the colonies there were now many thousands who had been transported as convicts, but who were now earning their bread by honest labour, honourably maintaining their families, having their children well educated, and being themselves useful members of society. Had it not been for the punishment of transportation, not one of those persons would have been reformed.

The Earl of HARROWBY thought the Falkland Islands a suitable receptacle for criminals.

Lord MONTAGUE said, we must look carefully to the punishment which was intended to be substituted for transportation. Profiting by the experience of foreign countries, we must consider well what was likely to be the consequence of letting loose those men upon the country after a certain time, and what sort of class they would be likely to form. They might have certificates of good conduct from keepers of penitentiaries; but would any one give employment to them while there were in his neighbourhood men untainted with crime seeking work and not able to obtain it?

Lord BROUGHAM observed that a committee of the House was appointed, which sat for many weeks. Although many members of the committee entered upon the inquiry adverse to transportation, and desirous of its being abandoned, yet the more the committee inquired into the matter the more clearly were they of opinion that we could not for the present, at least, dispense with transportation. The difficulties were enormous both of continuing transportation and of giving up transportation; and he (Lord Brougham) protested he hardly knew whether he did not consider the difficulties on the one side pretty nearly balanced by the difficulties on the other. He would not say that secondary punishment might not be so framed as to meet the principal objections to the Continental system of the galleys.

Lord WHARFELAND considered that transportation had lost much of its terrors, and that, with respect to a great number, the prospect of a free passage to the neighbourhood of the gold districts, with the chance of an escape or the hope of an early release, was at this moment rather an attraction than the contrary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The West London Waterworks Company's Bill was read a second time.

The Chairman of the Cambridge Election Committee reported that Mr. Kenneth Macaulay and Mr. J. H. Astell, the sitting members, were unseated, for bribery and treating by their agents. The new writ in this case also is not to issue until after Easter. In the case of Canterbury there is to be a motion for a commission of inquiry similar to that which sat for St. Albans.

Mr. S. HERBERT explained, with reference to the Colonelcies of the Foot Guards, that, although the select committee might have been of opinion that these regiments ought to be reserved as the rewards for distinguished military services, yet this did not appear among their recommendations. The fact was, that it had been the practice, from time immemorial to give the colonelcies of these regiments to members of the Royal family. Since 1805 there had been ten vacancies in the colonelcies of the three regiments of Guards, and out of those only four had not been bestowed on members of the Royal family—the Duke of Wellington, who held one of those commands, being, of course, an exception to all rule.

Mr. HUME repeated that the intention of the committee at that time had been violated by allowing Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge to fill these appointments. In making these observations, he had not intended to throw any reflections upon either of their Royal Highnesses.

Mr. S. HERBERT said the intentions of the committee were only to be judged of from their recommendations.

Mr. HUME replied that they had had the authority of the Secretary-at-War of the day (Mr. Ellice), who had concurred in the opinion he had expressed.

FOREIGN REFUGEES.

Lord D. STUART, in reference to a prevailing rumour, which had obtained extensive credence abroad, wished to know whether there was any foundation for the report, that a demand had been addressed by the Continental powers for the removal of the political refugees who now found shelter in this country; and what was the course it was intended to be pursued should such an application be made?

Lord PALMERSTON (in the absence of Lord J. Russell), who was not present in the House in consequence of the death of the Duchess Dowager of Bedford) replied to the question. He said:—

In answer to the question of the noble Lord, as to whether an application has been made by foreign powers to the Government of this country for the expulsion of foreign refugees now living in the United Kingdom, I have to state that no such application has been made. In reply to the other question of the noble Lord, as to what course would be pursued in the event of such an application being made, I can only repeat that which I think has been stated on former occasions in this House, that any such application would be met with a firm and decided refusal (Cheers). It is, indeed, obvious that it must be so, because no such measure could be taken by the Government of this country without fresh powers by Act of Parliament; and I apprehend that no Government could, even if they were so inclined—and the present Government are not so inclined—apply for such a power with any chance of success (Loud cries of "Hear"); inasmuch as no Alien Bill, I believe, within the course of this century has been passed giving to the Government the power of expelling foreigners, except with reference to considerations connected with the internal safety of this country (Hear). The British Government has never undertaken to provide for the internal security of other countries; it is sufficient for them to have the power to provide for the internal security of their own. But I cannot confine my answer simply to that statement. I will ask to be allowed to add, that while, on the one hand, the British laws and the spirit of the British constitution give to foreigners, of all political opinions and of all categories, a secure and peaceful shelter within this country, I think that those foreigners who avail themselves of the hospitality of England are bound by every principle of honour (Cheers), as well as by every regard, not only to international law, but to the law of this land, to abstain from entering into any intrigues, or from pursuing any courses intended for the purpose of giving umbrage to foreign Governments, and of disturbing the internal tranquility of any foreign countries (Cheers).

Mr. W. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the injustice of exempting real property from paying probate and legacy duties, while personal property of every description was subjected to the payment of these duties. He moved a resolution that such property should be made to pay the same probate and legacy duties as are payable on personal property. If his motion were carried a source of revenue amounting to about £5,000,000, would be opened up.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. There were burdens upon real property to the extent of about £12,000,000, of which personal property knew nothing at all. He did not deny that the

law required to be altered; that the scale, which was most unsatisfactory, should be reconstructed; but the question whether land ought to be subjected to the legacy and probate duties should be deferred until the House had adopted some fixed views regarding our general taxation, and particularly as to the Income-tax, which must be the pivot upon which the whole would turn.

Mr. HUME, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. WILKINSON, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. HENLEY, and, on a division, negatived by 124 votes against 71.

On the motion of Mr. MUNTZ, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the petition of M. Bonacich, relative to the seizure of the ship *Novello*.

The grievances and wretched remuneration of the letter-carriers were brought under the consideration of the House by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, who moved a resolution that their salaries were insufficient, but consented to withdraw it on an assurance that the matters in question are under the consideration of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. COLLIER moved for a select committee to inquire whether the Ecclesiastical Courts might not be abolished, and the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty transferred to local tribunals. He dwelt upon the insecure custody of wills in the Prerogative-office, notwithstanding the enormous sums received by the registrar; and upon the defects of the ecclesiastical testamentary jurisdiction, part of which might be conveniently given, he thought, to the County Courts, and the remainder, beyond a certain amount, transferred to the courts of common law.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and Lord PALMERSTON respectively assured the House of the intention of the Government to introduce a thorough and searching measure of reform with regard to the Ecclesiastical Courts. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the abuses of these Courts were intolerable, and the knife must be applied; while Lord PALMERSTON spoke of the intention of the Government to clear out these Augean stables, and not to leave the legal arrangements of Ireland unreformed. Mr. COLLIER thereupon consented to withdraw his motion.

The House sat until half-past one, having got through more notices of motion than are usually disposed of without a "count-out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Spooner's motion against the Maynooth Grant was resumed to-day. Several speakers addressed the House; but, as the public out of doors fully participate in the general feeling of hon. members, that the Maynooth Grant has been sufficiently debated, we abstain from particularising the arguments adduced, which were, indeed, mainly a repetition of those advanced in previous debates. Mr. W. J. FOX taunted the Roman Catholic members with inconsistency in not voting for Mr. Scholefield's amendment, which is directed against all Parliamentary grants for religious purposes; and Mr. LUCAS and the Roman Catholic members, on the other side, complained of those Evangelical Dissenters who had pandered to the religious bigotry of their constituents by voting in favour of Mr. Spooner's motion. After a short reply from Mr. SPOONER, the House divided on Mr. Scholefield's amendment to the original resolution, when there appeared—For Mr. Scholefield's amendment, 68; against it, 262: majority, 194.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that it was of paramount importance to the landed interest, and would add materially to the transferable value of land. It was said that the bill did not go far enough, and he was far from saying that more might not be done, but he felt that the bill would be a sure, solid, and safe foundation for future legislation. At present there was no such thing as absolute security for the purchaser of land, but he would be secure under this bill.

Lord ST. LEONARDS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and stated a series of objections which he had against the measure.

After considerable discussion the bill was read a second time.—Adjd.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. RUSSELL said, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been asked in reference to the legal powers of the committee appointed by the Upper House of Convocation on the 16th February, but that opinion had not as yet been received.

In reply to Mr. Baillie, Lord J. RUSSELL repeated what had been already stated by the noble Earl at the head of the Government, that a bill would be introduced during the present session for the future government of India.

MONTENEGRO.

Lord D. STUART called attention to the affairs of Turkey, in reference to the present contest now proceeding in Montenegro. The noble Lord took occasion to charge Austria and Russia with playing a double game, in stirring up the Montenegrins to rebel against Turkey; and he praised the mild toleration of the Turkish rule over its Christian subjects, as contrasted with the general conduct of the Governments of Austria and Russia. In reference to the prevalent reports regarding a partition of Turkey, he expressed a hope that the British Government would state their views on the subject, so that the country might know whether England was to maintain her old policy of upholding the independence of Turkey. During the last twenty years our trade with Turkey had nearly quadrupled, while with Russia it had not doubled. In conclusion, he moved for copies of any correspondence which might have passed between Austria or Turkey and this country, having reference to the present war in Montenegro.

Mr. M. MILNES seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped the motion would not be pressed, because the negotiations entered into upon the subject had not been brought to a close. He concurred in the importance of preserving the independence and integrity of Turkey, which had been guaranteed by a general congress of the great powers of Europe. In his opinion, no power could attempt the dismemberment of Turkey without causing a great breach of faith with Turkey, and committing a violation of all the laws which bind nations together. If Turkey fell to pieces by her own weakness, as might be the case, it appeared to him to be a subject of such grave importance that he could not look at it without exciting fears of a European war. The noble Lord then proceeded to give a brief history of the Republic of Montenegro, and ended by expressing his satisfaction at the successful result of the mission of Prince Leiningen to the Porte, and a hope that all danger in respect to hostilities in that part of Europe had passed away.

Lord D. Stuart then withdrew his motion.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Lord HOTHAM, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to disqualify certain judicial officers from sitting and voting in that House, pointed out the great impropriety of those officers having to undergo the turmoil of a contested election, and the great inconvenience arising out of the fact of their being obliged to neglect either their judicial duties or the private business of the House. He proposed to include in the measure the Master of the Rolls, the Judges of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Canterbury and York, and the Judges of the Admiralty Court, and of the Prerogative Court in Ireland.

Viscount PALMERSTON would not oppose the motion, but would reserve to the Government the right of expressing their opinion upon the bill during the second reading.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. HUME moved a series of resolutions for the purpose of abolishing the Customs duties at present payable on a variety of foreign manufactured articles. His object in bringing forward this motion was fully to carry out the great principle of Free-trade which had already been adopted in the case of foreign corn and foreign cattle.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded the motion.

Col. SMITHURST opposed the motion, stating that old birds were not to be caught with chaff; and that he could not follow the hon. member in that instance any more than he had followed him when he had destroyed the agricultural interest.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he could not assent to the motion, which would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of £1,320,000, without providing any substitute for the deficit which would thereby be created.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. DISRAELI charged the Government with inconsistency and insincerity in the course adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 101; against it, 159: Majority against the motion, 58.

After the disposal of some of the business on the paper, the adjourned.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON AND EASTERN JUNCTION.—The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday at the London Tavern; Mr. Wilkinson in the chair. The report was read; and the chairman, after alluding to the retirement of the late chairman, stated he had most perfect confidence in the directors of the Great Northern Company, and they would carry out their engagements in a spirit of the greatest sincerity.—Mr. Bishop objected to the paragraph in the report stating that no other proposal had been made to lease the line; whereas one had been made in April or May last, by the Midland and London and North-Western Companies.—The chairman explained that no such proposition had been before the special meeting, and the board had declined to entertain any other offers; but he distinctly stated that no such proposal had been made.—Mr. Collins handed in the following letter, and stated that it embodied the sentiments of 300 shareholders representing 20,000 shares:—

1. Angel-court, Strand, Feb. 23, 1853.
Sir,—I regret to find, from the report of the directors, that the proprietors of the Ambergate Company are to receive only 1s. per share from the promised dividend of the Great Northern Company for this half year. This state of affairs, so unfortunate for the proprietors, confirms the views which, in common with a large body of the proprietors, I have taken; and I fear that, owing to the course of policy pursued by the directors, our property will be sacrificed to favour other interests and local selfishness, instead of being made secure and valuable, by the wise use of the opportunities which have presented themselves to us, of beneficial alliance. So long as the directors adhere to their present policy—which, so far, has resulted merely in promises, and a 1s. dividend—we can never expect to secure the benefit of our position; and we may, if they persist in their present course, be sacrificed in a final settlement between the three great companies, and our property rendered valueless. Under existing circumstances, I deem it best to watch the proceedings of the directors, and afterwards take such measures as the interests of the proprietors may dictate.
I remain, sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL COLLINS.

Mr. Kennedy said that the directors of the Great Northern would never induce their shareholders to take this railway and its liabilities with respect to the canals.—The chairman denied this.—The report was then adopted, a dividend of one shilling was declared, and the meeting separated.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing fixtures for the ensuing week are confined to Doncaster and Salisbury: the former with a programme creditable to the locality, and with an admixture of steeple-chasing, taking Tuesday and Wednesday; and the latter—all "legitimate"—Thursday and Friday. The steeple-chase fraternity, apart from Doncaster, will find employment on Monday at Henley-in-Arden; on Wednesday, at Aylesbury, Haverfordwest, and Newcastle; on Thursday, at Kirkham; and on Friday, at Weatherby. The Cardington Open Coursing Meeting is appointed to commence on Tuesday, and the Kidway on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The preparation of the horses in training having been effectually checked by the frost, the public seem disposed to "hold hard" for the present. Little occupation, therefore, was found for the metalfies this afternoon; and prices, with a few exceptions, not worth special notice, ruled pretty nearly as on Thursday. They left off as follows:—

7 to 1 agst Boniton	LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.	11 to 1 agst Viciress
6 to 1 — Miss Mowbray (t)	7 to 1 agst Oscar	13 to 1 — Duc-a-d'urra (t)
4 to 1 agst Weathergaze	LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.	6 to 1 agst Dellowtown (t)
	5 to 1 agst Doubt	
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.—13 to 1 agst Lampedo.	
	NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—5 to 1 agst Contentment.	

2 to 1 agst West Australian	DEBUT.	40 to 1 agst Brooked
15 to 1 — Honeywood	10 to 1 — The Rover (t)	50 to 1 — P. Arnold
15 to 1 — Orussia	22 to 1 — Nunhammur	50 to 1 — Ethelbert (t)

THURSDAY.—Very few horses backed, and the investments not of an amount to lead to any change of consequence. A brief quotation will suffice:—

10 to 1 agst The Rover (t)	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—20 to 1 agst Mr. T. Parr's Defiance (t)	45 to 1 agst Ethelbert (t)
20 to 1 — Umbriel	2000 GUINEAS STAKES.—10 to 1 agst Fillbert (t)	
	CHESTER CUP.—25 to 1 agst Draxey (t)	
	DEBUT.	
	22 to 1 agst Nunhammur (t)	
	33 to 1 — Hurworth (t)	
	OAKS.—16 to 1 agst Maria Bell.	

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

TRIAL STAKES.—Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes walked over.
AINTREE PLATE.—Mr. Harper's Worcester, Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes, 2.
OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES.—Mr. Southwood's b.f. by Liverpool, 1. Mr. Merry's Desdemona, 2.
LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—Mr. Eginton's Llanforda, 1. Mr. Spence's St. Michael, 2.
GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE HANDICAP.—Captain Little's Peter Simple, 1. Mr. Mason's Miss Mowbray, 2. Twenty-one started.
SCRAMBLE HANDICAP was won by Fair Louisa filly, beating Jupiter and three others.

LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.—On Monday the Royal Geo. rapical Society met at the Royal Institution, and the following papers were read:—1. "On the Mines of Copiapo, Bolivia;" 2. "Report of a Canoe Expedition along the East Coast of Vancouver's Island;" 3. "Note on part of Queen Charlotte's Island, in the North Pacific." A panoramic view of Bogota and some sketches of Ceylon were presented. —At the Royal Society a paper was read on "The Muscles which Open the Eustachian Tube," by J. Toynbee, Esq. —Dr. Lyon Playfair delivered his fifth lecture, "On the Dependence of Industry and Science," at the London Institution on Monday last. —At the Russell Institution, on Tuesday, Mr. E. W. Brayley, jun., ended a course on Physical Geography, by a very interesting lecture "On the Aerial Position of the Earth," principally regarding what is called "The Law of Storms" and cyclones. —On Wednesday evening, at the Society of Arts, Mr. Solly, the secretary, read a paper by Mr. Lacon, "On the Management of Ships' Boats, and the Loss of Life at Sea."

THE RECTORSHIP OF ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—It is stated that Mr. Disraeli refused, from the outset, to be put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University, having declined the honour on the ground that he could not comply with the condition of election requiring that he should visit Aberdeen next month, and deliver an inaugural address. Mr. Disraeli had previously refused a similar offer from the University of Edinburgh for similar reasons, though there would have been no opposition to his election.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the meeting of the proprietors of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, held on Wednesday, it was stated that the Stock Exchange have decided upon quoting its shares in the official list; also that the total amount received for premiums during the half-year is £4350 4s. 6d., and the entire income for the year 1852 is £7422 12s. 6d., against £7352 18s. for 1851. The expenditure on revenue account embraces the sum of £2098 4s. 11d. for compensation; and, after payment of this large amount (which includes £1000 paid in the single case of Mr. Grainger), a balance is shown in hand of £1510 1s. 5d. The directors recommend the payment of interest for the half-year, at the rate of four per cent.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.—On Monday a special Court of Sewers was held at the Court-house, Creek-street, Soho, for the audit of the accounts of the commission for the year 1852; to receive the recommendations as to tenders for general works; and to transact such matters of urgency as might require immediate attention. The statement of the accounts was as follows:—Cash balance in hand, £5,555 11s. 5d.; total receipts during the year, £134,999 18s. 5d. Expenditure for works, £88,790 19s.; surveys, £3,401 6s. 10d.; management, £14,551 9s. 9d.; loans, repaid, &c., £15,579 12s. 11d.; contingencies, £2,772 2s. 5d.; total, £122,093 11s. 11d. Cash balance, £10,236 17s. 9d.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—On Wednesday the annual accounts of the metropolitan police were printed by order of Parliament. With the balance in hand the receipts for 1852 were £439,203 0s. 9d., and the total sum paid for the police in the year was £390,662 16s. 1d. The balance in hand on the 31st December last was £48,540 5s. 8d.

TRANSFER OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—Monday evening a singular scene took place in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Early in the morning, 33 mail bags recently sent to Plymouth to be borne by the *Australian* for Melbourne, &c., were brought back, in consequence of the vessel being disabled. Twenty-eight of these bags were completely saturated, so that it was considered necessary to open them. The leather receptacles having been unfastened, the bags were taken out and opened, when it was discovered that the letters and newspapers, several thousand in number, were soaked through, it being scarcely possible to handle them. Orders were then given that the contents should be removed to the long range of carpenters' workshops situate in the basement of the building, where charcoal fires were kindled. The letters, papers, &c., were then placed on benches, several men being employed to keep them turned. Eight sorters were ordered to remain during the night to put aside all the legibly addressed letters and papers, it being the intention of the authorities to send off the whole of those that can be made out by the next Overland Mail.

CANADA.—A telegraphic communication from Quebec states that despatches had been received from the Colonial-office, announcing that the Imperial Government would recommend Parliament to grant the entire control of the clergy reserves to the provincial Legislature. Mr. Stephenson is reported to be on his way to Canada, for the purpose of constructing a bridge on the Britannia principle across the St. Lawrence.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

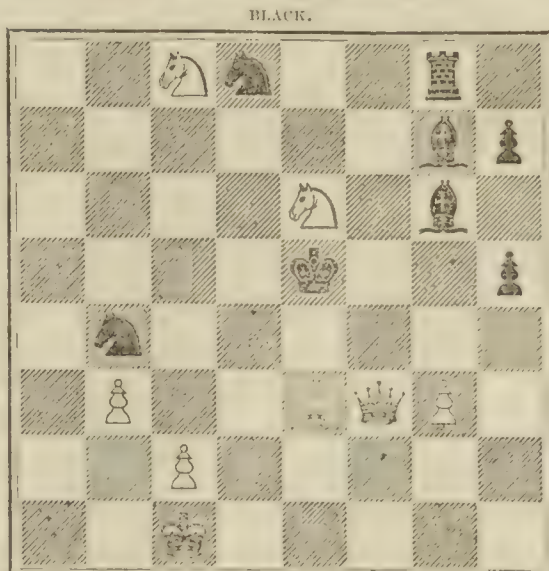
BRITISH CHESS-CLUBS.—The Secretaries of the "Manchester," the "Manchester Athenaeum," and the "Aylesbury Chess-club," are thanked for the particulars they have sent us.
A LOVER OF CHESS.—In arranging the terms of a match by correspondence, between two Clubs, it should be distinctly understood whether the *honorary members* are to take part in the contest or not.
NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The time for this great meeting is not positively fixed. It appears, but it will certainly take place in April or May.
J. H. S.—The suggestion we made some time back as to the playing for a medal in provincial Chess-clubs has been adopted in some cases already with marked success. A tourney of this description is being arranged at the present moment in the Edinburgh Club, and is expected to commence at the beginning of next month.
AN AMATEUR.—It is allowable to Castle after your King has been checked.
H. J. G. A.—We are glad to find our old contributor is still a votary to Calasa. His last effusion shall be examined and reported on forthwith.
MILES, P. G. S., G. W. H., J. M., and others.—The Solution of No. 473 is evidently defective. It shall be referred to the author.
HETII.—It shall be examined.
H. G.—The veriest Tyro should see that, if White, at his nineteenth move, in the game referred to, had played his Queen to King's 4th, he would have been mated next move.

PROBLEM, No. 474.

In this diagram the author omitted a Black Rook on Black's K R 3rd. We reserve the Solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 475.

By W. BIGLAND, Esq., of Leamington.



White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Brilliant gambit, played in a match between "Gamma" and "Delta." (King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).	BLACK (Delta).	WHITE (Gamma).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q Kt to Q 3rd	B to Q 5th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	22. K to B 3rd	B to K 6th
3. B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	23. Q Kt takes P	B takes Kt
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	24. K takes B	K R to K B sq (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	25. K to K 4th	K R to K B 7th
6. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	26. Kt takes K R P (e)	B takes Q B P
7. P to K 5th	P takes P	27. K R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	28. R to K B 7th	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. P takes P	B to Q 2nd	29. Q R to Q 7th	Kt to Q B 4th
10. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	30. K to Q 3rd	K R to Q B 3rd
11. B to Q 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. P to K Kt 4th (f)	K to K Kt sq
12. B to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes B (a)	32. P to K Kt 5th	R to K Kt sq
13. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd	33. P to K R 4th	Kt to Q B sq
14. P to K 6th (b)	P takes P	34. P to K R 5th	Kt to Q Kt 2nd
15. B takes P	Q to K sq	35. R to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 4th (ch)
16. Kt takes K Kt P	K to Q B sq	36. K to K 3rd	R to K sq (ch)
17. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	37. K to B 4th	Kt to K sq (ch)
18. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	38. K to B 5th.	
19. Q R to Q sq (ch)	K to Q B sq		
20. K to K B 2nd (d)	Btks Q Kt P		

(a) We doubt the prudence of this capture.
(b) Black now obtains an attack, which he maintains with great skill and tenacity until his opponent, after a gallant resistance, is compelled to succumb.
(c) At first sight it appears questionable whether "Delta" played wisely in exchanging Queens; but, on looking through the position, it will be seen that he is afterwards enabled to force the adverse King back upon the Royal line, and thus deprive one of his Rooks for many moves.
(d) Black intentionally leaves a Pawn en prise to gain time, and bring his King and King's Rook into action. The subsequent manoeuvring of his King in the centre of the battlefield, the confining the enemy's King and Q Rook, and, finally, the bringing both the Rooks to bear upon the Q B Pawn, exhibit no ordinary experience and dexterity in Chess tactics.
(e) Again "Delta" shrewdly permits his adversary to enter his territory and attack the Pawn, foreseeing that, after capturing one, he must abandon aggressive measures, and attend only to the safety of his King.
(f) The Pawn on this side can now advance safely, and with irresistible effect, to the completion of the victory.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The following highly-interesting game is one of a series of gambits now playing in the Calcutta Chess-club, between Mr. COCHRANE and MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.

(Evans' Gambit.)

BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. B takes Q B	Q takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Q R to Q sq	Q R to Q Kt sq
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	20. Q to Q 5th	Q to K Kt 5th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	21. Q to K 7th	Q R to K sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	22. Q to K R 3rd	K R to K B 4th
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	23. Q R to Q 7th	B takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P	24. Q R takes K Kt B	R takes K B P
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		(ch) (e)
9. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. K to R sq	B to Q 5th
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	26. P takes R	Q takes Q R
11. P to K 5th	P takes P	27. Q to Q R 4th	B to Q sq
12. P takes P	K Kt to K Kt 5th	28. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
13. Q to K 2nd (a)	Q Kt to Q 5th	29. Q takes Q R P	Q to K R 2nd
14. Q to K 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	30. Q to Q R 3rd	Kt to K Kt 5th
15. Kt takes Kt	Kt to K R 3rd (b)	31. B takes B (ch)	R takes B
16. P to K 6th	P takes P		(f)
17. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq	32. R takes R	P takes R

(a) The opening here is conducted with more care than we find in the early contests of these fine players. Moheschunder has been gone on improving under the discipline of European practice until he has become too formidable an antagonist for even a Cochrane to treat lightly.
(b) Anticipating Black's next move of P to K 6th, &c.
(c) We should have preferred keeping the enemy's forces shut in, as at present, to affording them freedom by exchanges. Suppose, for example, instead of giving up this important Bishop, the White had played him to Q 3rd: the attack must surely have proved very troublesome to White. Let us examine the probable consequences, which we may do briefly enough, as the defence is circumscribed:—
BLACK. 17. B to Q 3rd. WHITE. P to K Kt 5th.
If White play either his Rook or Kt to K B 4th, his adversary may reply with P to K Kt 4th, winning a Pawn at least, we believe.
18. Q to K 5th—and what can White do?
(d) Now the position is intensely critical, and nothing but admirable play on our countryman's part could have saved him from defeat.
(e) This, and his subsequent moves, are finely played by Mr. Cochrane.
(f) He had taken the Kt, White would evidently have mated him in two moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 799.—SCHACHZEITUNG.
White: K at Q 2nd, Q at K R sq, B at K Kt 3rd, P at K R 2nd.
Black: K at K R 6th, B at Q R sq, P's at K Kt 5th, Q 6th, and Q R 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 800.—18th.
White: K at Q R 7th, Rs at Q 2nd and Q B 2nd, B at Q Kt 3rd, Kt at Q Kt 7th.
Black: K at Q B sq, Q at Q 2nd, Rs at Q sq and Q B 2nd, Kt at K Kt 5th, P's at K R 6th and K 5th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.—Applications for admission to the dinner and soiree of this society, which are appointed to be held on Wednesday and Thursday next, should be made to the honorary secretary, Mr. W. Hodges, at the New-hall, Reading.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A quantity of spurious gold dust and nuggets, manufactured in England, has been circulated in Australia, and so well prepared by the electro-gilding process that there is great difficulty in detecting the fraud. The shipping trade in the Irish ports is at present in a very extraordinary position, owing to the unprecedented demand for vessels and even in Belfast the effects are felt in a very remarkable way.

The Earl of Charlemont recently presided at a meeting in Dublin, of the Moore Testimonial Committee, when a list of new subscriptions was announced. A general meeting will be held on the 18th April, to receive the report.

A bill is in the Commons for enclosing the following places:—Tatham, in Lancaster; Lynby Wighay, Nottingham; High Callerton, Northumberland; Norton Common, Southampton; and Prestwick Carr, Northumberland.

Minor money-order offices were opened at the undermentioned places on Tuesday:—At Coningsby, Lincoln; at Kilrea, Derry; and at Alexandria, Dumfriesshire.

Above 700 lb. of beef have recently been condemned, which was sent in by the contractor for the use of her Majesty's navy at Sheerness. A large quantity of vegetables, in a completely putrid state, were also condemned.

Robert Wheeler, Esq., Mayor of High Wycombe, who has been elected no less than nine times to the civic chair, died on Friday, the 23rd ult., in his 76th year.

Letters from the Mauritius state, that a number of emigrants had left for Australia; others were preparing, but their ardour was somewhat abated by the Melbourne accounts to November.

A flock of sheep strayed for shelter on to the railway-bridge across the Severn on Monday last. A luggage-train came up, and cut eighteen out of twenty-one to pieces.

The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, on Thursday week:—W. Carter, Caterick, Yorkshire; R. Leack, Lancaster; W. H. Moor, Durham; J. W. Hulke, Deal; and S. Staniland, Leeds.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, returned from Florence, is not suffering from ill-health, as has been stated. His Excellency is in far better health than when he left this country last summer. Lady Bulwer has been staying in London during Sir Henry's absence.

The *Melbourne Daily Argus* of 22nd November contains nine pages of advertisements of the size of the page of the London Times.

In the settlement of Natal, South Africa, a wholesale species of emigration to Australia was taking place. Within three months 260 souls had left, out of a white population of about 5,000.

Mr. Sparrow, the present Comptroller of Customs at Leith, has been transferred to Southampton, in the place of Mr. Powell, who retires at his own request, on superannuation.

No less than 17 lbs. of gold were found by the police in one week on the persons of drunkards in the streets of Melbourne.

Gold had been discovered at New Zealand, near Coromandel harbour. Mr. C. King had claimed the reward for the discovery. The general opinion is, that the field would pay for working.

Four men have been apprehended on suspicion of the robbery, on Sunday evening week, at Mr. Dean's, Macclesfield. Their names are Edward Roberts, William Jones, Henry Ford, and Patrick Parrott. They were remanded.

The Mayor of Melbourne, Australia, had been re-elected by the new council. His allowance had been fixed at £1000 for the year 1853, and that of the town clerk at £850.

Colonel the Hon. L. Maule has been returned for the county of Forfarshire, unopposed.

A new company has been formed at Hamburg to establish a line of steam ships between that port and Valparaiso.

On Tuesday, in a Committee of Privileges, in the House of Peers, Lord Kensington made good his claim to vote in the election of Peers for Ireland.

At Rangoon, a printing-press has been established, and a semi-weekly paper, the *Rangoon Chronicle*, issued its first number on the 7th ult.

At a meeting of the Incorporated Licensed Victuallers' Society, on Tuesday, Mr. Elt was elected governor for the ensuing year.

A further advance of £5 per ton took place on Monday in the price of English tin. This makes an advance of £15 per ton during the past month.

The number of emigrants who left the Mersey, for America and Australia, during the last month, was 12,000.

The Woodman's Arms, Winstow-hill, Norwood, the nearest public-house to the New Crystal Palace, was sold on Monday, at Garraway's, with the unexpired lease for seventeen years, subject to an annual rental of £104, for the large sum of £6300.

During February, 4286 persons have been admitted on public days, to the museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough-House; and 967 have been there on students' days.

A frightful tempest visited the coast of Calais at the end of last week. The waves dashed with extraordinary violence on the jetties, and knocked down the guard and signal-houses.

Dr. Rea, the Arctic traveller, has arrived in London, to make preparations for his overland expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and to finish the survey of the northern coast of America. Dr. Rea will leave early this month for his journey, *viz.* New York.

We understand that Messrs. Rothschild and Co., of Paris, have completed a loan amounting to three millions of livres, with the Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at the rate of 61 per cent.

A French paper reports a case in which a lady brought a suit for a divorce against her husband. It was proved that the wife had been staked at cards, and the key of her room handed over to the winner; but she escaped, by jumping out of the window.

The celebrated Bowyer Bible, upon which upwards of £3000 had been expended, was sold by auction, last Saturday, to Mr. Willis, bookseller, of Covent-garden, for £405.

The caloric-ship *Ericsson* was to proceed to sea, from New York, on a trial trip, in order to test her machinery and her rate of speed. She was to be out seven days.

It is considered probable that the ballot will have to be resorted to for the raising of 1000 men for the 3rd West York Militia.

Erard's magnificent piano, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851, has been purchased by the Emperor of the French for the Empress for 40,000 francs.

The Earl of Carlisle has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of 185 votes against 45 given to Lord Mansfield. At the assizes at Reading, on Monday, Mr. Hampton, the aeronaut, obtained a verdict against the Oxford Gas Company, for a deficiency of gas, when he was about to ascend in June last. Damages, £89.

Professor James Nicol, from the Queen's College, Cork, has been appointed Professor of Natural History in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.

A "Central Conservative Association" has been formed in Dublin, for the purpose of promoting as many members of that party as possible at future elections in Ireland.

The population returns of the Census will be issued in the course of the present year. The delay which had occurred had partly arisen from the accidental burning of 300 pages while in the hands of the printers.

Mr. Horatio Nelson Tivy, the Governor of Chester city gaol, has absconded with several sums of money belonging to the Town-council: he is supposed to be concealed in London, preparing for a voyage to Australia.

On the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway an accident has occurred, by the train getting partially off the line, by which the engine-man was killed, and the stoker much injured.

In the London Docks there are at present no fewer than seventy vessels bound for different ports of Australia.

The hours of admission to the British Museum are extended to five o'clock, during March and April; and during May, June, July, and August, till six in the evening.

A letter from Washington states that the International Copyright Treaty had been signed, and would be laid before the Senate without delay.

The accounts from Ireland are most satisfactory as regards the progress of spring tillage, for which the weather is highly favourable.

Forty young and respectable females (emigrants, under the auspices of Mr. Sidney Herbert, &c.) sailed, in the *Madagascar*, on Thursday, from Gravesend, for Port Phillip. The ship calls at Plymouth.

The funeral of Mr. Gibbs, the director of the Great Western Railway, took place at Bristol on Thursday, when the principal shops in that city were partially closed from respect to the memory of the deceased.

The second detachment of the 2nd Royals arrived at Corfu, in the *Poitiers*, on the 17th February. The other transport, with the remainder, was daily expected. The bad weather which prevailed had induced Sir Henry Ward to despatch the *Shearwater* to look out for her.

Vicount Bernard has paired off with the Hon. Cecil Lawless on Maynooth and the Jews Bill, and will continue to pair off with him till after Easter.



THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, IN HER BRIDAL COSTUME.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The Wedding of the Empress and the Senate Ball have furnished a variety of elegant novelties in costume. We have already described, at page 117, the Empress' bridal costume: and proceed to detail a portion

of the Imperial toilettes made by the celebrated Palmyre. First, are gold blonde flounces, the edge dented, and the pattern an eagle. The effect of three rows of this blonde on cherry velvet is magnificent: the body as well as the sleeves being trimmed with it. The sleeves are very short, have a white satin puff, and above it a velvet puffing;



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

over which falls the blonde, fixed between by a gold ribbon knot. This fashion of very short sleeves is not graceful, even for pretty arms.

Another dress is entirely covered by nine flounces of point lace: the pattern is of the richest kind, and the flounces are combined so as to diminish in width from the first to the last. The petticoat is beautiful, and tastefully trimmed with lace; all the flounces being put on net, which preserves their lightness. A white brocatelle, a thick and rich material, in which silver is woven in the pattern, but with moderation, has three flounces of pinked stuff applied on net flounces; generally, the light flounces are put over the stuff; here, on the contrary, the edge of the net flounces is bound with silver braid; the body with drapery.

One of the ball dresses has a deep puffing of net, sprinkled with violet bouquets, mingled with gold and silver. This puffing reaches to the knees; the remainder of the petticoat being striped with ribbon, on which are embossed gold and silver bees and violets.

The dress which most attracted attention was of a white-ground material, very thick and supple in texture, embroidered by hand, with twisted or half-twisted silk, in bouquets of flowers of a thousand hues, from which a slight sprig runs over the whole ground. This pattern is not very close, and is on that account the more *distinguee*.

The front of the dress is an apron, puffed with white net; bows of very narrow ribbon, with the various hues of the flowers of the dress, woven with gold, and sprinkled all over the apron.

Dresses of white damask and gros de Tours; others, where gold and silver intercept the groundwork, complete the appointed number.

Among the most costly items is a point-lace trimming, of beautiful workmanship; of which we cannot give a better idea than by mentioning that the trimming of the dress was to cost 35,000*fr.*

For the ceremony at the Cathedral, the dresses were extremely elegant; but they were all morning toilettes, with bonnets. The Princess Mathilde wore a remarkable costume. On a white petticoat was thrown open a dress of Nucarat velvet, with high open body: head-dress, the Princess' crown of diamonds. Nearly all the bonnets were white, trimmed with flowers or plumes.

Lace mantelets were numerous; others were made of warmer materials; scarf-shaped being the most elegant and dressy.

At the Senate Ball the richest and newest toilettes were to be seen in great profusion; but the crush was fatal to the ornaments of the dresses and the puffings of the skirts.

The hair is worn very low behind, whatever mode be adopted for dressing it; the long wreaths falling on the shoulders; tufts on each side of the head; the hair raised à l'Impératrice, in which are lively-coloured ribbons, mixed with gold and silver. Indeed, each lady dresses her hair as most becomes her, without restriction to a fashion for the whole. Everybody gains by this.

What made this ball an event was the compulsory Court costume for the gentlemen, and many were the discomfitures. Extreme elegance consists in a slim figure, which does not suit the official or Court dress. The attachés and statesmen, who were brilliant but yesterday, no longer possessed their wonted ease and self-possession. The demand for dresses hired at Babin's the celebrated Court costumier, was enormous.

The *Journal du Puy de Dome* says:—"The Empress has very graciously received the present of lace which a manufacturer at Puy sent her immediately after her marriage. The Emperor has just transmitted through the Mayor a large order to the manufacturer in question. Among other articles are a large shawl, similar to the Alençon lace; several lace flounces; a quantity of rich black guipure, for the manufacture of which Puy is famous; and a quantity of white blonde, which is also made there in great perfection. The manufacture of lace at Puy occupies no less than 80,000 work-women."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

A robe of white taffetas; the slip with two *volants* of English lace, each having at the top a fringe of white silk. The *corsage* is almost covered with rows of lace crosswise; a *berthe*; coiffure à la Grecque, with flowers in bunches round the back of the head, and two ribbons over the crown.

Robe of *lampas*, worked in gold and silver; *corsage à chape*, with three rows of Alençon lace; and balloon sleeves, very short.

Gentlemen's civil costume: large sleeves and short skirts, white waistcoat, and cravat.

THE FANCOURT TESTIMONIAL.

This characteristic Testimonial has just been presented to Colonel Fancourt by the inhabitants of Honduras. It consists of a handsome silver



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO COLONEL FANCOURT, K.H.

Centre-piece, manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, 39, Bruton-street the design consisting of trees and birds peculiar to the country of Honduras. Two sides of the base are ornamented with richly-worked bas-reliefs, representing the cutting of the mahogany tree, and carrying it by torchlight; the other sides are charged with the arms of Colonel Fancourt, elaborately engraved, and also the names of the subscribers, with the following inscription:—

Presented to Colonel Charles St. John Fancourt, K.H., by the public officers and other inhabitants of British Honduras, as a testimony of the regard which they entertain for him as a man and a gentleman, and the admiration which they feel for his skillful administration of the affairs of that country, during a period of eight years, under circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty.

MR. FRITH, R.A.

MR. WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, the newly-elected Royal Academician, was born in 1819. He commenced his career about fifteen years



MR. W. P. FRITH, THE NEWLY-ELECTED R.A.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.)

ago, when he entered the atelier of the late Mr. Sass, where he passed the preliminary labours usual before entering the schools of the Royal Academy. After two or three years' close application, Mr. Frith produced and exhibited his first picture at the Society of British Artists, in the Suffolk-street Gallery—the subject, "Madge Wildfire" and "Jeannie Deans." From that time to the present moment, the artist has been continually before the public; and whether his theme was the immortal page of "Goldsmith," the quaint and sparkling humour of Molière, or the oft-represented Sir Roger de Coverley in the Spectator, we find him always agreeable, and often highly successful.

In 1846 his election as an associate of the Royal Academy was secured by the exhibition of his picture, called the "Village Pastor," a scene from the "Deserted Village," representing the good parson leaving the church, surrounded by his rustic congregation:—

E'en children followed with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile.

His election as associate gave fresh impetus to the efforts of the painter, and not a year has passed without striking evidence of his perseverance. In 1847 "The Old English Merrymaking," recently engraved and presented to the subscribers to the London Art-Union, was exhibited. In 1848 he produced "An Old Woman accused of Witchcraft," a picture of considerable merit. In 1849 "The Coming of Age" was exhibited; and, in 1850, a scene from "Don Quixote," and also one from Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man." In 1851 "Hogarth tried as a Spy before a French Court of Justice;" and, in 1852, "The Quarrel of Pope and Lady Montague," and a picture of "Evening Prayer"—both of which were much and deservedly admired.

Mr. Frith may be said to excel in the representation of character and humour, but especially in the delineation of female beauty; his colouring is considered excellent, and the execution of his pieces is always facile in the extreme.

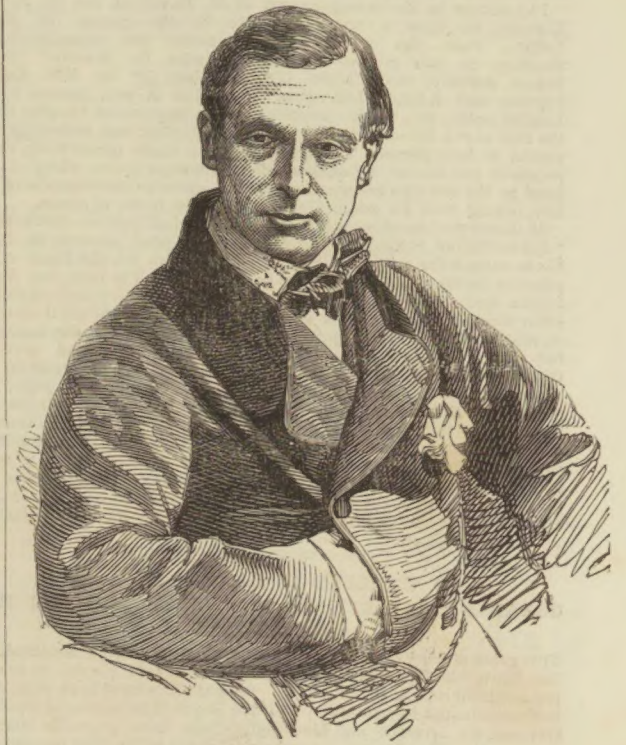
THE BROWNLOW TESTIMONIAL.

A VERY gratifying Testimonial has just been presented to the Earl Brownlow by the magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of Lincolnshire, on the occasion of his Lordship's retirement from the Lord-Lieutenancy of that county. The noble Earl had held that distinguished office for the long period of forty-three years, having received his commission from the hands of King George III., in 1809. In the autumn of last year, finding, from declining health, that he was no longer equal to the duties of the situation, increased as those duties had been by the revival of the militia force, his Lordship decided to resign the honour of the Lieutenancy into her Majesty's hands. Upon his retirement from the anxieties of public life, the gentlemen of the county, with one accord, hastened to convey to his Lordship their unanimous sentiments of respect and personal esteem; and at one of the largest meetings ever held in Lincoln Castle, the magistrates and deputy-lieutenants resolved to present an address to his Lordship, expressive of their admiration of "the strict integrity, the unwearied diligence, and the steady and scrupulous impartiality," that had uniformly distinguished his public career. And, at the same time, "in order to perpetuate the recollection of his Lordship's public services to the county," it was resolved to place a copy of his portrait, by Sir Martin Shee, in the County-hall at Lincoln. This was done on Friday last; and during the holding of the present assizes the Address and the magnificent Coffer containing it, forming the Testimonial, have been publicly exhibited in the grand jury room.

The Address is in the form of a book (royal 4to), and the vellum leaves are emblazoned in the ancient manner, and splendidly bound in crimson velvet, mounted with silver-gilt decorations. On the front are the arms, supporters, coronet, and crests, of the Earl; and, on the reverse, the cipher, coronet, crests, &c., surrounded by the Guelphic Order; the corners are richly embossed in the Cinque-cento style.

The illuminations and binding are by Messrs. Rivington, of Waterloo-place; and the decorations, as also the coffer, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, from designs by Mr. Alfred Brown. The coffer, containing the address, is elaborately wrought in silver, the perforated work displaying the ebony case that forms the background. The cover of the box is formed of a block of plate glass, and around the sides, in the four compartments, are represented, in basso-relievo, incidents in the history of his Lordship's family. The first portrays Sir Richard Cust, the zealous supporter of Constitutional principles, expelled by Cromwell from the Parliament in which he ought to have sat as Knight of the Shire for Lincoln. The second represents Sir Purey Cust at the head of a troop of horse, which he had raised at his own expense, welcoming William of Orange, afterwards King of England, on his landing in the West, in 1688.

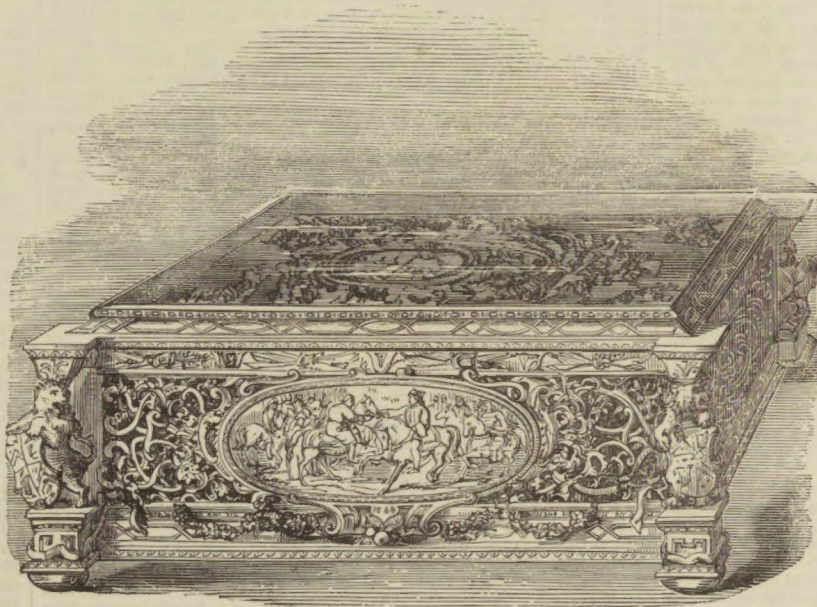
The third is the marriage of Sir Richard Cust to Ann, heir to the Viscount Tyrconnel; and the fourth represents Sir John Cust, as Speaker



M. RAVEL.—(FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.)

of the House of Commons, which office he filled from 1760 to 1770, with great ability and devotion to his country's service. The moulding above is formed of various military trophies, &c., with shields bearing the arms of the county, &c.; beneath are festoons of fruit, and, at the four angles, the lion supporters, holding the shield of the Cust and Brownlow arms.

The address is signed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county; and, in acknowledging "this flattering proof of their kindness," his Lordship speaks of it as "thus permitting him, at this period of his life, 'inter antea vitæ haud in-uaves recordationes, interque amicorum amplexus, honorificæ consensescere!'"



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED WITH THE ADDRESS TO EARL BROWNLOW.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. RAVEL.

THIS highly popular *comédien*, who has just been re-engaged at the St. James's Theatre, is a native of Bordeaux, and, when very young, was placed by his father in a notary's office. He soon left this employment, and roamed about the country, with eight or ten young associates, in search of an engagement, till they came to Château Thierry. Here they found an indifferent theatre; but Ravel, from this moment became an actor for life. During his provincial engagements he had the pleasure of playing in a comedy with Mdlle. Mars. His debut in Paris was at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, in the popular piece of "Le Tourlourou;" but his fame was chiefly earned at the Palais Royal, the company of which he subsequently joined, and has remained the principal actor to the present day.

His personal appearance is thus sketched by Mr. Charles Hervey, in a work on the theatres of Paris, published in 1846, by Mitchell:—"Ravel is short and slight in figure. He has a peculiar elasticity of step, and a droll fidgety manner of treading the stage, the ludicrous effect of which is heightened by his comical



CURLING, AT CROXTETH HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

self-sufficient air, and by the no less comical intonation of his voice. His eye is marvellously expressive, and never idle; and accompanies every joke and repartee with a knowing smirk, à la Buckstone, which makes his audience roar they cannot tell why."

In addition to the re-engagement of M. Ravel, at the St. James's Theatre, we have a new débutante in the person of Mlle. Luthier, from the Gymnase, who made her appearance on Monday, in two pieces—"Les Incertitudes de Rosette," by M. Ernest Servet; and "Livre III., Chapitre I.," by MM. Eugène Pierron and Adolphe Laferrère. The last is well known to the English public, in a version produced at the Haymarket Theatre, under the title of "A Novel Expedient." Mlle. Luthier was eminently successful in both pieces. The first affords but slight opportunity, in the person of one Rosette, a young maiden, with three lovers, who gives her hand to the one who refuses to submit his claim to the chance of a lottery, seeing that his acceptance should be the result of choice.

M. Ravel performed, on Wednesday, the part of *Sylvain Berthault*, in "Qui se dispute, S'Adore." In this simple and lively *proverbe* M. Ravel has to sustain the part of a husband who knows not the depth of his affection for his wife until about to part from her. The lady, too, *Rosine* (Mlle. Luthier), makes a similar mistake concerning her lord; and both suffer their fancies to wander on other objects. The original cause of separation is the wife's penchant for millinery, and the husband's for cigars. For this state of disquietude a friend perceives that a proposal for a separation is the only remedy; she tries it, and succeeds. The name of this judicious acquaintance is *Olympe*, well played by Mlle. Lambert. The best qualities of M. Ravel's acting came out in his delineation of *Sylvain Berthault*. The double strata of feeling which he has to exhibit in his perception of the necessity of the proposed separation, and his dislike of the bitter medicine which it involves, gave occasion for some fine situations of by-play and perplexed movement that were exceedingly effective. The piece is by MM. Henri de Kock and C. Potier. The audience were numerous, fashionable, and delighted.

CURLING IN LANCASHIRE.

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER CLUBS.

The game of Curling has been long a winter pastime in Scotland. Of late years, when ice could be found, it has also been played in some of the northern counties of England. Several clubs have been established in those counties in connection with the Royal Caledonian of Scotland. Of these, the Liverpool and Manchester Clubs have probably attracted most notice. The Liverpool has the advantage of the kind patronage of the Earl of Sefton, who, besides allowing the members and their friends access to the ice on the ornamental waters at Croxteth Hall, mingles with them, and dispenses his hospitality in the genuine spirit of a noble country gentleman.

Croxteth is situated near West Derby, about five miles from Liverpool. The curlers are chiefly Scotchmen, connected with the trade of the latter town, who have brought from their native ice the science and the love of this game. The illustration is a correct view of the pleasure-grounds and hall of Croxteth. The game is in progress with one "rink" of curlers. A "rink" comprises eight persons, each of whom has two curling stones and a besom. The distance played over is usually about forty yards, sometimes more, but seldom less. The point to be gained is called a "tee." The adversaries play man and man alternately. The object of the present player is to dislodge the stones on or near the "tee," laid there by the preceding or some previous adversary. Should snow be falling, or water cozing through the ice, the brooms are applied with great vigour by those friendly to the progress of a coming stone, should they have any doubt of its not coming far enough. If it passes the "tee," the adversaries of that stone sweep a smooth way for it, as the farther it goes the better does the game stand for them. Finally the adversaries reckon the number of "shots," and thus decide who are winners. But no brief description, such as we are limited to, can acquaint the uninitiated with this game. It must be seen, and, when seen, the rules must be expounded while the play proceeds, to be thoroughly understood.

As there was no ice in 1851 nor 1852, and February of 1853 being far advanced before ice came, several challenges of previous years remained undecided in all parts of the kingdom. The Liverpool had lost to the Manchester Club in 1850; the former now challenged the latter to play them on a sheet of ice on the estate of Cornwall Leys, Esq., near Newton-in-the-Willows, half-way between the two towns. The enthusiasm of the "keen, keen, keen curlers" (such is the professional phrase) may be judged of from what follows:—

By a change in the address of the Manchester secretary, the letter of challenge despatched from Liverpool on Wednesday did not reach him until Friday afternoon. He had then to run, or ride, or drive, or send to and fro, through Manchester and Salford, to summon twelve "keen, keen, keen curlers," to be at Newton on the following morning by eight o'clock. Those found, and the challenge accepted, a special messenger was sent to Liverpool, who found three of the curlers at half-past nine at night. No answer to the challenge having arrived sooner, the Liverpool players had left their curling stones and other adjuncts of the game at Croxteth-park. These, weighing about 9 cwt., had to be sent for during the night. Twelve of the best curlers in Liverpool, some of whom resided beyond the Mersey, with one or two extra, in case of non-appearances, had to be summoned during the night.

By half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning, February 19th, while it was still moonlight, the Liverpool forces assembled at the Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway, only two absent. A truck was attached to the train to carry the curling stones, brooms, &c., and one man left to bring up the missing men by the next train. In due time the signal was given, the train started, and having cleared the dismal tunnel, it scoured over the icy rails in the direction of the break of day. The cloudless sky, keen frost, and joyous conversation of the "keen, keen, keen curlers," gave token of a day's sport that would give a zest to the "beef and greens" (the standing dinner for curlers), when the game was over and the medal won.

Arrived at Newton, the Liverpool gentlemen, each with a broom over his shoulder, marched into the centre of that ancient borough, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants, who were then opening their window-shutters. Presently the forces from Manchester arrived in like manner. Preliminaries were arranged at the hotel, as to what players should be together in each of the three "rinks" of eight men each. One gentleman and the landlord went as a deputation to Squire Legh, to obtain leave to use the ice on one of his upland lakes. Others obtained conveyances for the curling stones. Leave to play being courteously granted by the Squire, a pleasant walk of a mile and a half brought all to the banks of a splendid sheet of ice, as smooth and as bright as a mirror.

The "rinks" having been measured off, "tees," "hog scores," and such like technical marks made, an umpire appointed to give the time to begin and leave off, the game began at half-past ten o'clock. At half-past three the umpire proclaimed that time was up, the play was over; upon which the roaring of the stones and the tumult of voices ceased. The game stood thus:—No. 1 rink: Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 10. No. 2 rink: Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 15. No. 3 rink: Manchester, 30; Liverpool, 23. Majority for Liverpool, 28.

The day was beautiful. Many gentlemen and elegantly-dressed ladies came to the ice. Mrs. Legh and her nephew were present; and at the conclusion of the game received a vote of thanks amid a burst of cheers, which made the wild woods ring. The young gentleman replied on behalf of his uncle and himself—that the curlers of Liverpool and Manchester, and others seeking healthful recreation and rational amusement, would always be admitted to their grounds. To this Mrs. Legh also bowed her assent.

The curling dinner of "beef and greens" (and sundry things besides) having been disposed of, and the stones again committed to the railway trucks, the players posted by their respective trains about eight o'clock.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the actual investments in the Consol Market this week have been by no means extensive, prices have ruled tolerably firm. A slight check has been given to an upward movement in the quotations from the news at hand from Australia, stating that the produce of gold in Victoria was falling off. We have reason to believe, however, that the yield in the whole of the colony was upwards of £500,000 per week. The quantity on passage to England is immense; whilst nearly one million sterling, in dust, has been imported into London since we last wrote. The improved tone of the Paris Bourse has given confidence to the holders of stock. There has been an active demand for money for commercial purposes, and the rapid extension of our trade with Australia and the United States is decidedly in favour of the present rates of discount being supported. In Lombard-street, first-class bills have been done at from 2½ to 3 per cent per annum. The premium on Exchequer Bills has continued low,

but not lower than many parties had anticipated. We may, we conceive, conclude that but a comparatively small number of the present holders will demand cash when the new bills are issued. Should a large supply be presented for payment, Government, with the aid of the Bank of England, will, no doubt, be prepared for the emergency.

On Monday Bank Stock was done at 22½; the Three per Cent Reduced were marked 100½; Three per Cent Consols, 99½; Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, New, 103½; and Consols for Account, 99½. India Stock was 27½; India Bonds, 40s., and Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 12s. pm. Very little change took place in the quotations, either on Tuesday or Wednesday. The market on Thursday ruled steady. Bank Stock was 22½. The Three per Cent Reduced, were 100½; the Three per Cent Consols, 99½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 103½; Consols for Account, 99½; Long Annuities, 6½; India Bonds, 40s. pm; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 13s. to 17s.; ditto, £500, 12s.; Small, 12s.; and Advertised, 3s. premium.

In addition to the import of gold above noticed, we have had an arrival of nearly 500,000 dollars from New York. The direct shipments to the Continent have fallen off, but large supplies of gold and silver—nearly £500,000—have been forwarded to India, Egypt, and Australia; hence the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has not increased. The last return showed it to be £18,314,617.

On the whole, the Foreign House has been tolerably firm. Amongst the leading features in it is the announced intention of the Peruvian Government to contract a new loan of £2,600,000, at 85, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The first payment of 20 per cent is advertised for the 9th inst. On all payments in full a discount of four per cent will be allowed. The loan is for the purpose of paying off the Six per Cent, the holders of which will receive £118 10s. of the new stock. A sinking fund of £52,000 per annum is to be established, with the option on the part of the Government to pay off the whole amount in ten years. The amount of the Active Debt is about £1,820,000; hence the New Debt, at 85, would bring £664,000 to the Peruvian treasury. The actual saving will be about £10,000 per annum; but we find that the contract will realise £36,400 as commission by the "move." The New Scrip has been dealt in at from 4 to 5 premium. Turkish Scrip has been steady, at from 1 to 1½ pm.; but Swedish has ruled very dull. It is stated that a new Spanish loan of £4,000,000, at 40, will be brought forward, and in which the Spanish Committee's Certificates will be received at a low rate. The new Prussian loan of £750,000 has been completed at Berlin; and the remainder of the Tuscan loan of £800,000 has been taken by Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris. On Thursday a moderate business was transacted:—Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 62½; Grenada Deferred, 11½; Greek Bonds, ex over-due Coupons, 7; Mexican Three per Cent, 24½; Peruvian Six per Cent, 107½ to 108; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cent, 103½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 95½; Spanish New Deferred, 24½; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 7; Swedish Scrip, 1½ discount; Dutch Four per Cent, 99½; and Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 66½.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in fair request. Australian Agricultural have sold at 107 to 112, ex Peel River; Peel River Land and Mineral, 7 to 7½ pm.; South Australian Land, 55 to 57; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 20; North British Australian, 2½ to 2½ pm.; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½ to 2½ pm.; Australian Coal Mining Company, ¼ to ½ pm.; Bank of Australasia, 93 to 96; Union of Australia, 78 to 79; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 6 to 6½ pm.; English, Scottish, and Australian, 5 to 5½ pm.; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2½ to 2½ pm.; Oriental, 55 to 56; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 3 pm.; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm.; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½ pm.; Nova Scotia Mining, 2½ to 2½ pm.; London and Westminster Bank, 35½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 50½ to 51½; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 48½; Victoria Docks, (£4 paid), 61; Australian Royal Mail Steam (£6 paid), 59 ex div.; British American Land, 53 to 55; Crystal Palace, 5½ ex div.; British and Oriental Steam (£25 paid), 49; General Steam Navigation, 31; General Screw Steam, 12 to 12½; Royal Mail Steam, 8½ to 8½; and Submarine Telegraph, 1 to 1½.

There has been a steady, but by no means active, inquiry for Railway Shares. The supply of Scrip in the market is smaller than for some time past. The amount of "calls" for the present month is £473,056; of which, £66,400 is for foreign companies. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 30½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 63; Caledonian, 64; Cork and Brandon, 19; Eastern Counties, 13½ ex div.; Eastern Union, B and C, 8½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32; Great Northern Stock, 80 ex div.; Ditto, B Stock, 122½ ex div.; Great Western, 90½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½; London, Tilbury, and South-end, 42; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 119 ex div.; Ditto, Fifth, 14½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 90½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30; Midland, 76½ ex div.; Newmarket (Bury Extensions), 34; North British, 36½; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 47½; Scottish Midland, 65; Shrewsbury and Chester, Halves, 9½; South-Eastern, 79½; South Wales, 36½ ex div.; South Yorkshire and River Don, 12½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69½ ex div.; Ditto, Extension, 12½ ex div.; York and North Midland, 59½ ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland, Bradford, 108½; Northern and Eastern, 65; South Staffordshire, 9½ ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, No. 2, 43; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 14½ ex div.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 126 ex div.; Ditto Four-and-a-half per Cent Scrip, 38; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cent, 107; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent, 151; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 147½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Six per Cent, 106½; Ditto, ditto, 10; South Eastern, 26½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5; York and North Midland, 104.

FOREIGN.—Dijon and Besancon, 104; Namur and Liege, with interest, 82; Ditto, ex interest, 64; Paris and Lyons, 26½; Paris and Rouen, 42; Paris and Strasbourg, 33; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Upper India Scrip, 4 pm.

The Mining Market has been tolerably firm. Aqua Fria Shares have marked 15; British Iron, 8; Great Nugget Vein, 4½; Great Polgooth, 4½; Linares, 15; Mexican and South American, 6½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Rhymney Iron, 22; West Mariposa, 14.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—During the present week, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land cargoes, have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples has continued small. For all kinds the demand has ruled steady, at very full prices. From abroad the imports of wheat have fallen off; nevertheless, all descriptions have sold slowly, at barely previous rates. Floating cargoes have met a dull inquiry. Barley—the receipts of which have been small—has sold readily, at extreme currencies. Malt steady, and quite as dear as last week. There has been a moderate inquiry for oats, at late figures.

Wheat, 36s. to 37s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 42s.; rye, 28s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 12s. to 10s.; malted ditto, 31s. to 30s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 50s.; brown ditto, 48s. to 50s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 10s.; Chevallier, 61s. to 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 19s. to 23s.; Youghal and Cork, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, we both red and white, 16s. to 18s.; new, 31s. to 35s.; ditto, old, 30s. to 32s.; grey peas, 31s. to 32s.; mangle, 33s. to 36s.; white, 37s. to 40s.; barleys, 28s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s. to 46s.; Suffolk, 31s. to 35s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s. to 35s. per 260 lb. Foreign: American flour, 23s. to 28s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 42s. per sack.

Seed Market.—Our market is in a very sluggish state. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

Linnseed, English, sowing, 50s. to 55s.; Baltic, crushing, 40s. to 45s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s. to 52s.; hempseed, 37s. to 41s. per quarter; Coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and tares, 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, 121 to 124 per last of ten quarters. Linnseed cakes, English, 45 0s. to 410 0s.; ditto, foreign, 48 10s. to 410 0s. per ton. Rape cakes, 45 0s. to 45 0s. per ton. Canary, 36s. to 40s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 18s. 4d.; rye, 30s. 4d.; beans, 34s. 6d.; peas, 31s. 6d.

The Siz Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s. 5d.; barley, 31s. 2d.; oats, 18s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 34s. 8d.; peas, 31s. 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Since our last report, a very limited business has been doing in all kinds of tea, at previous quotations. Common sound congo is selling at 94d. to 10d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 5,848,017 lb., against 6,845,504 ditto in 1852. Sugar.—The Straits-Meadow ley, 43 3s. to 44 1s.; clover ditto, 44 to 45 5s.; and straw, 41 6s. to 41 15s. per trade measure.

Coffee.—Although the demand is very inactive, we have no change to notice in the quotations. Provisions.—We have a moderate inquiry for most kinds of Irish butter, at full prices; but foreign qualities have given way 4s. per cwt. In the value of English, no change has taken place. Fine weekly forest is quoted at 102s. to 112s. per cwt. The bacon market is steady. Sides of Irish, on board, have been reported at from 58s. to 60s. per cwt. Bales are selling at 56s.; tereos, 52s. to 54s. Lard and most other articles support previous rates.

Tallow.—This article is very slow in sale, and lower to purchase. F. Y. C. on the spot, 43s. 3d. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 43s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 5½d. per lb.

Oil.—A full average business is doing in this market. Spermin has advanced 11 to 12 per ton. Rape and linseed are rather lower. Turpentine and resin are still advancing in price.

Spirits.—We have an improved sale for most kinds of rum, at very full prices. Proof brandies, 1s. 11d. to 2s.; East India, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d.; and Havannah, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. In brandy but little doing. Geneva and corn spirits as last advised.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow ley, 43 3s. to 44 1s.; clover ditto, 44 to 45 5s.; and straw, 41 6s. to 41 15s. per trade measure.

Cattle.—Carr's Hartley, 17s.; 18d.; Stewart's Hartley, 18s.; Harton, 19s. 3d.; Lawson, 18s. 6d.; Bell, 20s.; Belmont, 20s.; Hutton, 21s.; Cassop, 20s.; South Kelloe, 20s.; Tees, 21s. per ton.

Hops.—Our market continues very active, and prices have further advanced 3s. to 4s. per cwt. East Kent pockets are selling at from 112s. to 168s. per cwt.

The public sales at which rather over 40,000 bales were disposed of—were brought to a close on Wednesday. Prices ruled from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. higher than at the previous auctions.

Potatoes.—The arrivals are but moderate, and the trade is steady, at very full prices. York Regents are worth 105s. to 108s. per ton.

Smoked Fish.—The market is ruled steady, at very full prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold freely, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

BANKRUPTS.

W. MAY, Esq., linen-draper. T. YOUNG, Sunderland, shipowner and sail maker. W. JAMES, Lincoln, chemist and druggist, oil and colourman. LOUISA COLLIER and M. TILDA COLLIER, Hatton-garden, bookbinders and pocket-book makers. G. T. BROWN, Cleicester-terrace, New-road, Whitechapel-road, draper. E. B. MAY, Leicester-square, and Albion-place East, King's-cross, linen-draper. T. HOIGSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipowner. W. WELLS, Chetham, maltster, seedsmen, baker, farmer, brewer, market-gardener. S. JONES, Kidgrove, Wolsington, Staffordshire, joiner and builder. G. DANEY, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, jeweller and watchmaker. J. WHEELER, Scarborough, Yorkshire, wine and spirit-merchant. T. HOLLAND, Langhaw Godalming, Surrey, manufacturer. W. A. CHIDWICK, Dover, Kent, tobacconist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 1.

20th Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir W. Chalmers, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Pilkington, K.C.B. 50th: Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur, Bart., to be Colonel, vice Major-Gen. J. Allan, C.B.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 28.

In consideration of the successful operations against Rangoon and Pegu, and in the Irrawaddy River, the following naval promotions have taken place, dated the 25th inst.:—To be Captain—Commander C. F. A. Shadwell. To be Commanders—Lieutenants J. W. Dorville, H. S. Lillyar, R. Lambert, G. W. Rice. To be Lieutenants—H. A. Hinde, C. A. B. Pocock, Mares. To be Master—R. Sturgess, Second Master. To be Surgeons—T. Scoville, H. Stude, Assistant Surgeons. To be Boatswain of the Second Class—J. Campbell, Boatswain of the Third Class. The Board have further directed the promotions of the undermentioned officers, contingent on their passing the required examinations:—R. C. Copland, Mate, to be Lieutenant; J. F. Johnson, Assist.-Surge, to be Surgeon; J. Minton, Boatswain's Mate, to be Boatswain.

BANKRUPTS.

J. KERSLAKE, Collingwood-street, Blackfriars-road, sawyer and timber-dealer. E. PLUMMER, Diss, Norfolk, butcher. W. PRICE, Buckenbury, Cheshire, engine-house-keeper. W. DORTON, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, bill-discounter. T. L. ATKINSON, Wood-street, City, linen-warehouseman. W. NESS and T. SNOWDON, Leeds, tar and naphtha distillers. G. NORTH, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, coal-dealer. J. TAYLOR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Hazelby, Lady Louisa Howard, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at 28, Merriam-square North, Dublin, the Lady Georgiana Croker, of a son.
At Sulham Rectory, Reading, the wife of the Rev. H. M. Northcote, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Robert Elliot, Esq., to Eglantine Charlotte Louisa, third daughter of the late Lieut.-General Balfour, of Balmuir, N.B.
On the 25th ult., at Queenstown, the Rev. William J. Dickson, H.M.S. Ajax, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Fraser, vicar of Cloughmoe, and widow of the late A. Grubb, Esq., of Coolville, county Tipperary.
On the 1st inst., at Walter Holchamp, Essex, by the Rev. E. Dawson, Cornelius Surry, Esq., of Wray-cum-om, Reigate, to Edith Anne, eldest daughter of W. Wright, Esq., of Hyson-hall, near Sudbury.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at Zouaves, Pas-de-Calais, France, Sarah Burton, the wife of the Hon. Mortimer Rodney, aged 64.
On the 26th ult., at Radstock Rectory, Somerset, the Rev. Richard Boodie, having been thirty-eight years rector of that place, aged 74.
On the 25th ult., at Ingatesstone, the Rev. John Lewis, nearly sixty years rector of that parish, aged 87.
On the 26th ult., at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Spiridioni Kosmo Otho, son of Count George Metaxa Anzolo, of the island of Cephalonia, and of the Countess Metaxa, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 16.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, BY FIRE.

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, the inhabitants of Doncaster were suddenly aroused by a great alarm of fire. It was soon discovered that the fine old parish church was in flames. From St. George's-gate, the whole of the lower part of the sacred edifice, from the west end of the nave to the opposite extremity of the chancel, was one bright sheet of flame. Crowds of people were on the spot, and the engines were actively playing on the fire, but useless for any other purpose than that of saving the surrounding houses.

Meanwhile the fire raged in the church with fearful devastation. The north and south galleries afforded fuel for the flames, which soon extended them to the roof. In the space of an hour from the commencement, more than half of the church was totally consumed. At about two o'clock the roof of the nave fell in with a tremendous crash; and with it fell also the greater part of the west end of the building, and the Perpendicular window, considered by Rickman one of the finest in England, and only within the last six months filled with stained glass, at a cost of £700, in perpetuation of the memory of the late Sir William Cooke, of Wheatley-hall, near Doncaster. Over the beautiful south porch was the church library, containing many rare and valuable ecclesiastical works. The flames reached this part of the building soon after the fire broke out. When the roof of the nave fell, the flames from the library got vent, and shot up high into the air.

About a quarter-past two the south side of the chancel dropped through, so that the flames rose above the battlements from end to end, in one uninterrupted line, with the exception of the tower. The lower part now became ignited, and the flames were seen through the windows shooting up towards the belfry floor with irresistible fury. For a few minutes the fire was impeded by the belfry floor, and the flames then burst through the windows, while the dense fire glaring within looked like a furnace. A little time and the belfry was in a blaze; and now the lofty tower was ignited, from the base to the roof, flames shooting through the latter like a volcano. The scene at this time was indescribably grand. Below was the body of the church fiercely glowing with one continuous mass of flame, from the centre of which rose the tower, projecting its flames high above the topmost pinnacles, and illuminating the firmament for miles around.

Soon after two the roof of the tower fell en masse; the greater portion of it, however, lodged in the belfry, among the strong beams and framework. The flames, therefore, continued to ascend, the conflagration presenting a spectacle of awful grandeur. The beautiful peal of eight bells, weighing six tons, continued suspended for some time on their supporters; but ultimately they dropped down one after another—or, at least, such portions as were not melted—into the burning mass beneath.

When nearly three o'clock an effort was made to save the parish registers, which were kept in an iron safe in the vestry, at the south-east corner of the church. Mr. Waite (auctioneer) and Mr. Johnson (of the Great Northern locomotive department) distinguished themselves in this hazardous duty, and succeeded in rescuing the greater part of the books, though much burnt, and also the communion plate. Near the vestry was the celebrated organ by Harris, which was in course of re-erection, having been removed from the west end in order to facilitate the several improvements lately effected in the interior. Every particle of this valuable instrument was consumed, as also every scrap of wood and metal in the building. So intense was the heat that the piers and arches of the nave were reduced to powder, and nothing was left but the outside walls.

At half-past three o'clock the flames were nearly exhausted and began gradually to subside, and by four o'clock were reduced to the debris on the floor of the building, and to a few ignited points on the ruins.

At five o'clock two engines arrived from York, having been summoned thence by electric telegraph: they played vigorously on the burning mass, and prevented further damage. They continued their labours until about eight o'clock, when, in consequence of the water thrown upon the calcined buttresses of the tower reducing the limestone of which they were composed to powder, the walls gave a loud crack, and in a few moments, three sides of the tower fell down with an appalling crash. Twenty men were engaged on the ruins at the time, and, fortunately, every one escaped without injury. The fall of the tower had been expected; and the vicar, whose house is very near, had removed his household to a spacious summer-house in his garden at an early hour. The immense mass fell almost perpendicularly, leaving only the east face of the tower standing. About ten o'clock a corner of the west end of the nave was pulled down by ropes. Considerable portions of the remaining wall of the tower fell during the forenoon, and the whole of it was pulled down on Tuesday. The view of the ruins, engraved upon the last page, is from a sketch by Mr. H. Tilbury, of Doncaster. The view showing the interior of the church, without the galleries, was drawn by the Rev. James Bell, the curate. Next week we shall engrave a view of the exterior before the fire.

With regard to the origin of the fire, nothing, as yet, has been satisfactorily ascertained. The person who first discovered it was a policeman, who saw smoke and flame issuing from the south-west corner. The rapid spread of the fire was at first attributed to the ignition of the gas-pipes, which, melting swiftly, would greatly accelerate the progress of the flames. It has since been clearly ascertained, however, that all the main taps were turned off at the time of the fire. A searching investigation into the cause of the fire has been commenced before the borough coroner, Mr. J. Lister.

The oldest portion of the edifice was built about the year 1070; the tower is referred to the time of Henry III., and the nave to a somewhat earlier period. It was in the form of a Latin cross, the length 154 feet, breadth 68 feet, height of nave 78 feet, height of tower 141 feet.

Thus, in three short hours, this handsome edifice, regarded as a type of parish churches of the Perpendicular style, and for centuries the pride of Doncaster, was reduced to a heap of ashes. Within the last two years a very considerable outlay has been made in restoring and decorating the interior. The Cooke memorial window, quite recently inserted, has already been mentioned. On the south side of the chancel

(Continued on page 192.)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, will be produced *LE PARAPLUIE DE DAMOCLES*. Principal characters by M. Havel and Mlle. Lambert. In addition to a Comédie-Vaudeville, in which Mlle. Lambert will perform. Monday next, March 7, "Une Petite Fille de La Grande Armée." Principal characters by M. Lafont and Mlle. Lathu. Wednesday next, March 9, "L'Éclaircie." Boxes, 6s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Boxes, 5s.; and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth and An Unfortunate Propensity. Tuesday, King John and An Unfortunate Propensity. Thursday, A Roland for an Oliver, and last time of the Pantomime, and An Unfortunate Propensity. Saturday, St. Cupid, An Unfortunate Propensity, and A Roland for an Oliver.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY, MARCH 18th, will be again performed Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE, and Mozart's REQUIEM. Vocalists—Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Lawler. The orchestra will consist of nearly 700 performers. The subscription is one, two, or three guineas per annum. Parties now entering will be entitled to four tickets for the above performance.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. Patron.—Members having nominations are requested to forward the names and addresses of Candidates to the Director, at their earliest convenience. The tickets will be issued in a few days to those who have not declined their subscription. No expense will be spared to render the Matinees of this season the most brilliant that have yet been given. Viennese, Hill, Platte, Hallé, and Mlle. Claus, also M. Haberer, are engaged; and all the new and eminent talent expected from the Continent will be invited to perform at Exeter Hall. The season of 1852 may be had on application to CHAMBER and Co., Regent-street, where subscriptions are received, and all particulars explained. J. ELLA, Director.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The CONCERTS of this season will take place in EXETER HALL on the following Evenings, viz., March 16, April 13, May 11, June 1, June 22, July 8. Conductors—Mr. Spohr, Herr Lindpaintner, Dr. Wyle. The Subscription-book is now open, and Prospectuses may be obtained at Messrs. CHAMBER and Co., 33, Regent-street. Reduced Seats for the Series, £2 2s. It is intended to open the New Philharmonic Hall for next season, to the choice of Seats in which the Subscribers of this year will be entitled to preference. Subscribers of last year who desire to retain their Seats this season, are requested to write as early as possible to the Secretary.

By order of the Directors, WILLERT BEALE, Secretary.

MATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—The MEMBERS' TICKETS are now READY for delivery, at Robert Gilchrist's Musical Repository, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly. The First Rehearsal is on FRIDAY, MARCH 4th; the Concert on MONDAY, MARCH 7th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.—Mr. G. FORBES respectfully informs the Subscribers, his Friends, and Pupils, that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, MARCH 15, at the Concert Room, Grove-end-road. Vocalists: Mesdames Florentini, Mesdames A. Newton and E. Labadie, Mr. Shus Reeves, Signor Nappi, and F. Labadie, M. Sainton, Signor Giulio Rosendi, Miss Beutney, and Mr. G. Forbes. Tickets, Four Shillings each, to be had only of Mr. G. Forbes, 9, Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Five. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Eggs, 1d. each, Piccadilly.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S PORTFOLIO for CHURCHES of ALL AGES.—Mr. John Parry will give the Entertainment on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7th, at Glasgow; 8th, at Carlisle; 10th, at Preston; 11th, at Manchester; 14th and 15th, at Liverpool; 17th, at Warrington; and 18th, at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

NOTICE.—TO INVENTORS, ARTISTS, AND OTHERS.—The ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will be CLOSED after the 5th of MARCH, until EASTER MONDAY, for the purpose of erecting spacious New Rooms for a Photographic School, &c. Models of Machinery, which will be described to the visitors; Works of Art, &c., will be received for Exhibition, free of expense to the Depositors, until the 21st March.

RE-UNION DES ARTS, 76, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE.—The Committee of Management beg to announce to the Subscribers and Contributors that the second meeting of the Society takes place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9th, at Eight o'clock, when a LECTURE will be delivered on the "PAINTING," as depicted in Poetry, by AUGUSTUS F. WEST MACOTT, Esq. The succeeding meeting will be held on every alternate Wednesday until July.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. are OPEN to Visitors daily. The only living specimens of CHIROPODONTUS in Europe. Admission, 1s.; Mondays, 6d.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—(By ROYAL CHARTER.)—Specimens of the two Prints to be given to every Subscriber of the current year may now be seen at the Office; viz., "THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS," a work of national and historical interest, by H. Robinson, after H. C. Saleas; and "CHRIST LED TO CRUCIFIXION," in addition to the above two Prints, each Print-holder will be entitled to select for himself a Work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions. GEORGE GODWIN, J. Honorary Secretary, 44, West Strand, 4th Feb., 1853.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at Twelve o'clock, to receive a Report from the Directors, and to consider the terms of arrangement with the West-end and Crystal Palace Railway Company.

By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—By voluntary contributions, affording a Home, Clothing, Education and Maintenance to Children of those once in property, orphans or not. Subscriptions and donations gratefully received by Messrs. Attwood, and Co., Warwick-street; and by EDWARD LEIKS, Secretary, Office, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

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CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, WEST STRAND.—The Committee earnestly solicit the benevolence for this Hospital, which is entirely dependent upon Voluntary Subscriptions and the Legacies of Deceased Benefactors. The APPEAL for funds to complete the four additional wards for children has been so kindly responded to that upwards of two-thirds of the amount required have now been contributed, and the Committee anxiously hope for such further assistance as may enable them to accomplish this important object during the present year; and they will then have the satisfaction of providing 50 additional beds, and the means of relieving 400 or 500 more in-patients annually than heretofore. Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Hospital by the Secretary; and at Messrs. Drummonds, 48, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts, 55, Strand; Messrs. Hoares, 37, Fleet-street; by Rev. H. Mackenzie, Vicarage, St. Martin's; the Rev. H. Hutton, Rectory, Covent-garden; and through all the principal bankers. JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

FREEHOLDS FOR ALL CLASSES in ALL COUNTIES.—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand.—The Fifth Purchase, within Five Months, has just been made at Wood Green, Tottenham. All persons desirous of obtaining allotments on this eligible estate may insure the result, by paying up shares in full at once, and all who join, by payment of the first month's subscription and fees, 12s. 6d. for one share, on or before Wednesday, the 16th of March, will participate in the advantages of the public drawing for rights of choice, on this and the other estates of the Society, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Thursday, March 17, at Three o'clock.—Viscount Ranelagh in the chair.—Being the Second Quarterly Meeting of the Conservative Land Society. The Wood-green property is situated midway and near three stations on the Great Northern and Eastern Counties Railroads, and is at an easy distance from Hornsey, Southgate, Edgely, Edmonton, &c. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNTER, Secretary.

THE PEEL RIVER LAND AND MINERAL COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company are ready to receive Proposals from any Company or Party disposed to Lease portions of the Auriferous Land belonging to the Company, on terms that may be mutually agreed upon.

By order of the Directors, GEORGE ENGSTROM, Secretary. Temporary Office, 12, King's-Arms-yard, Moorgate-street. March 1, 1853.

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REMAINS OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER, BURNED ON MONDAY LAST.

(Continued from page 190.)

three smaller stained-glass windows had only just been completed. A great part of the nave had been re-stalled within the past twelve months, and a new pulpit and reading-desk added. The total loss of property by this calamity is estimated at £100,000, and no part of the sacred edifice is insured.

Such a sad catastrophe has excited the most painful interest among the inhabitants, Doncaster being the "mother church" of an extensive district. Crowds of persons have visited the ruins. The loss is, in many respects, irreparable, and that which may be replaced will require more money than a town like Doncaster can hope to realise out of its own resources. We have called the building the parish church, but it was more correctly called St. George's, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the town was constituted, under one of Sir R. Peel's acts, a parish district within the jurisdiction of the incumbent of Christ Church, and the funds of St. George's being diminished by the alienation of its tithes at the Reformation, a supplemental endowment of £200 per annum was added to the income of the vicar, the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D., who is much

afflicted at the loss his parish has sustained; and evinced, during the progress of the fire, intense grief at so melancholy a calamity.

The Town-council held a special meeting in the afternoon, at which the Mayor and Vicar were requested to name fifteen gentlemen to act as jurors in the inquiry before the borough coroner as to the origin of the fire. The Mansion-house, the Guildhall, and the Grammar-school, have been offered as a place of Divine worship until better accommodation can be provided.

On Tuesday, a narrow strip at the north-east angle, supporting the belfry staircase, being considered dangerous, was removed by means of ropes—so that all that is left of this once fine edifice is a portion of the nave and chancel walls and the south porch.

Great numbers of visitors, especially clergymen, have inspected the ruins, and one and all participate in the feeling of sorrow which so disastrous an event has created. Besides the property destroyed, there is a beautiful stained glass window at the east end of the chancel, which was put up towards the end of last century, at a cost of 1000 guineas. Several small chantries and many monumental tombs have also been destroyed.

At a meeting of the incumbent (the Rev. C. R. Alford), churchwardens, and seat-holders of Christ Church, the use of the latter on alternate Sunday mornings and evenings was offered to the vicar and congregation of the edifice destroyed.

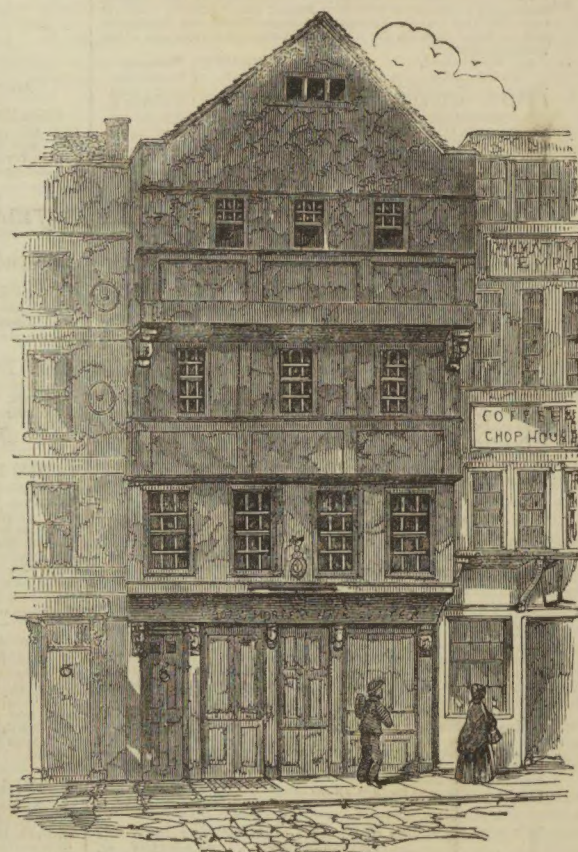
The fine old church just destroyed was in course of restoration; the committee appointed to conduct which received a report from Mr. Ferrey, the architect, in Dec. 1841, detailing the various necessary works required to put the building in good condition. The report dwelt particularly upon the necessity for removing the unsightly galleries, by which the fair proportions of the church were injured. It was the intention of the committee to have these obstructions removed, but other works required more immediate attention. Had these galleries not existed, there can be little doubt but that the church could have been saved. In pursuance of Mr. Ferrey's report, a considerable portion of the nave had been re-seated, with handsome solid oak open seats, with paneled ends, &c. One of the next works contemplated was the removal of the peal of bells to a higher position in the tower, agreeably to the recommendation in the report of Mr. Ferrey, who, speaking of the tower, remarks:—"This may more properly be termed a lantern. The large windows in the design of the upper part could never have been intended to light the belfry; only for such a purpose they would have been out of all character. The well-executed finials of the ogre-headed labels over the tower arches, the figures carrying shields with armorial devices, now intercepted by the ringing-floor, all prove that these ornaments were intended to be seen; but at present they are completely concealed by the ringers' loft. It would give great dignity to the church if the ringing-floor were removed, and the fine tower windows permitted to shed their light into the centre of the transept. The large bells now filling the tower are of later date than the tower itself, and are not fitted for such a structure; they might, however, easily be raised; and I would suggest the construction of a corbelled stone gallery, similar in effect to that in the centre tower of Durham Cathedral. This would afford sufficient

space for the ringers, and permit the handsome windows of the tower to be visible from the body of the church."

There is much relating to this magnificent church in Southey's wonderfully amusing book, the "Doctor," and particularly referring both to the bells and clock—all which will now be read with melancholy interest.

OLD HOUSES IN CHANCERY-LANE.

SUCH of our readers as note the antiquarian aspects of the metropolis, will recollect that at the entrance from Fleet-street to Chancery-lane, on the left, were, not many years since, a few houses with projecting windows, overhanging stories, and gabled fronts, nearly two centuries and a half old. Two of these structures have been removed within the past month—Nos. 130 and 131. They scarcely bore any particular feature in the way of carving. There is one point, however, which renders them of interest, namely, the finding a positive date (1611) during



OLD HOUSES, IN CHANCERY-LANE, JUST TAKEN DOWN.

the progress of demolition. It appears in a sunken shield, about five inches high, by about four inches wide, the figures being raised, and placed in two lines. This date had been long hidden from observation by a modern piece of wood-work. One of the old corbels must almost have reached the spot or jamb upon which this date is carved. The lower corbels were of lead, and the two upper ones of oak. The rooms were very low, and the staircase from basement to the upper floors very narrow.

It has been erroneously stated that one of the houses just demolished was the residence of Izaak Walton; whereas he lived in what was then the seventh house from the corner of the lane, as verified by Sir Harris Nicolas from the rate-book of the parish.



INTERIOR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER.